

SPAIN'S CLAIM  
IS DOMINATING  
ISSUE AT GENEVA

Germany Will Make No  
Concessions—Cecil Report  
Satisfies Committee

LEAGUE IS OPPOSED  
TO IDEA OF BARTERING

Spain May Be Given Control  
Over Tangier Zone as  
Compensation

By HUGH F. SPENDER

By Special Cable  
GENEVA, Aug. 30.—The problem of permanent seats on the Council of the League of Nations which caused so much trouble last March will be considered by a special committee appointed for the purpose. Viscount Cecil and Dr. Leopold von Hoesch had a final conversation here last night to discuss the question of Germany's entry into the League and how it could be secured with the Spanish claim for similar position on the Council. Germany still insists that no other power but itself shall be placed on an equality with the great powers on entering the League. There is no question of Germany making any concession regarding this, but once it has gained what it wants, it is prepared to make a conciliatory gesture to Spain and to support any reasonable plan which will prevent Spain from taking up the same attitude as Brazil and giving notice of its intention to leave the League.

**Acceptance of Cecil Report**  
There is no doubt the committee on the composition of the Council will accept what is known as the Cecil report, which proposes the election of three new non-permanent Council members who would in ordinary course retire in three years' time to make room for the election of other states as members. But by the terms of the report, the Assembly may at any time make a declaration of its intention to reject any or all of the retiring members for another period of three years, all the non-permanent members of the Council retiring in rotation.

This proposal, as The Christian Science Monitor representative has already pointed out, will probably be adopted by the Assembly for Spain and Poland, and also Brazil if it desires it. Poland undoubtedly would accept this solution of the question. It is no longer insisting on a permanent seat, but Spain will not accept this solution of the question. It is no longer insisting on a permanent seat, but Spain will not accept this solution of the question. It is no longer insisting on a permanent seat, but Spain will not accept this solution of the question.

**Idea of Bartering Opposed**  
Spain does not admit it, but it is assumed if it could get satisfaction regarding Tangier it would be inclined to accept something less than the original demand for a permanent seat on the Council of the League. It has been stated in newspapers which are usually inspired by the foreign offices of Great Britain and France that the idea of any bartering in this matter is quite opposed to the League idea and that the two questions must be kept absolutely separate.

This is all very well in theory.

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Kansas School Books  
Display American Flag

By the Associated Press

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 30.—EVERY pupil in the public schools of Kansas will see the American flag daily next winter. The first page of each of the one million volumes published at the state printing plant this year will be devoted to a picture of the flag. The picture appeared in several editions of state texts last year, but it will be found in every book this year.

Insertion of a full-page reproduction of the flag in color was suggested to the state printer by the Americanization committee of the Kansas American Legion.

BRITISH MINERS  
ARE WILLING TO  
DISCUSS WAGES

Nottingham Workers Favor  
Negotiation for Peace—  
Optimistic Feeling Prevails

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Council of the Nottinghamshire Miners' Association has passed a resolution favoring local negotiations for peace, "if nothing is done nationally this week toward a settlement." At the same time, the Miners' Federation, representing 1,200,000 coal field workers throughout Great Britain who are on strike, has issued a manifesto declaring its willingness "to discuss the question of wages," provided it is "satisfied that the reconstruction of the industry on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission is genuinely taken in hand."

These pronouncements have been made at the moment when Parliament has reassembled to extend for another month the emergency regulations, which give the Government special powers to enable public order to be preserved in the coal district. The whole situation was discussed between the miners' executive committee and the Labor members of Parliament when a further endeavor was made to work out practical proposals for peace, to which it might be possible for the miners' leaders to agree.

**Objection to Longer Hours**

The schemes discussed The Christian Science Monitor representative understands are designed to get round the miners' objection to longer hours which the mine owners demand. One scheme for example would reduce the working week to five days, thereby enabling longer spells at the coal face to be compensated by two full days of rest in the seven. Another proposal is to make a national system of wages settlement, to which the trade union movement attaches the utmost importance, for reasons of its own protection, while affording also local flexibility in costs, which the owners consider essential to meet varying district conditions. It is hoped to effect this by providing for variable wages, arranged according to the paying capacity of each district with a percentage addition to be negotiated nationally, such percentage addition to be somewhat lower than now in force.

**Prospect Regarded Hopefully**

These proposals are highly contentious, but approved as they are understood to be by certain Labor members of Parliament, their prospects are regarded hopefully when the situation generally is taken into account.

The situation is described from the Government's viewpoint by the Earl of Birkenhead, Secretary of State of India. This speaker, addressing the miners at Barnsley, Yorkshire, pointed out the "quite considerable number already gone back" and declared that "there is no part of England in which an arrangement could not be swiftly, easily and profitably made by both sides which would immediately transform the whole figure of the landscape—an optimistic view which receives support from the figures quoted in The Times, which points out that coal and iron manufacturing shares have gone up by 9.4 per cent in the last month.

EXTENDING SERVICE  
OF RADIO STATIONS

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP).—The Independent Wireless Telegraph Company announces that effective at midnight Aug. 31, its ship shore service from its Easthampton and East Moriches radio stations will be quadrupled. From then on it will have facilities enabling constant communication with several ships at once. The Easthampton station already has such facilities and it is often the first station to receive SOS messages from distressed ships.

In technical radio parlance the two stations will hereafter be operated by remote control with duplex operation on eight wave lengths from 600 to 2478.

## SOVIET CONTINUES PACT POLICY

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, Aug. 28.—Pursuing its policy of attempting to conclude non-aggression neutrality pacts with the border states, the Soviet Government, through its Ambassador at Helsinki, has opened negotiations for the conclusion of such a pact with Finland. The Soviet Ambassador at Warsaw has offered a similar pact to Poland, and further progress in this direction is anticipated, when the Polish Foreign Minister visits Moscow in the late autumn.

Maharaja of Nepal Puts End  
to Slavery in His Dominions

Emancipation Effected of 57,889 Slaves After  
Strenuous Labor on Part of Government

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.—The last trace of slavery has been wiped out in Nepal, an independent state on the border of India, with the emancipation of 57,889 slaves, as a result of strenuous labor and great sacrifice on the part of the Maharaja's Government, says an official communiqué published at Katmandu, the capital. Certain anti-slavery laws were passed six years ago, but only two years back the most important steps toward abolition were taken, when the ruler issued a stirring appeal to his countrymen to end the evil practice. He soon followed the appeal by the announcement of a general amnesty for slaves, and a grant for his humanitarian work.

So successful was the Maharaja's plea, supported by moral, religious and economic arguments, that it soon served to create a large volume of public opinion favoring the abolition of slavery. In matters relating to abolition and a scheme of compensation, the Government, instead of coercing the slave owners, appears to have given thoughtful consideration to legitimate grievances. When their opinions were invited the slave owners, by an overwhelming majority, declared themselves in favor of total abolition.

The question whether manumission should be immediate or whether a number of years' apprenticeship should precede it, was also decided by a majority opinion in favor of immediate release. The work of emancipation began in earnest last year, when a law was passed abolishing slavery altogether in the whole Kingdom of Nepal, strictly prohibiting any sale, purchase, transference in any other way, or importation from an outside country, and the retention of any human beings as slaves. The penalty fixed for the transgression of the law was imprisonment for five years.

The total cost to the Government of emancipating the slaves has been over 3,500,000 rupees, an average of 70 rupees for each slave—a rate comparing not unfavorably with the rate of compensation anywhere in the world where slaves have been liberated, the reason being that thousands of slaves were freed by their masters without claiming any compensation. The liberated men are equipped to earn their own living. The ruler has thrown open for their benefit available tracts of cultivable waste lands, and further arrangements are being made for advances to them from agricultural loan offices.

The Maharaja rejoices that the greatest dream of his life, to see his country freed from the incubus of slavery, has been realized.

NATION'S PRESSMEN  
DECLARE FEALTY TO  
IDEALS OF AMERICA

International Union Plans  
\$1,000,000 Widows' and  
Orphans' Home

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 30 (Special).—Emphatic denunciation of Communism, Sovietism and other "un-American influences," was given at the thirty-first biennial convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, held at Pressmen's Home near here.

The resolutions declare the organization is "American in all of its ideals and is in harmony with the American concept of industry and we are diametrically opposed to all of the theories and so-called philosophy of Sovietism and Communism and we feel that there is no enemy as vicious as the member or members within our organization who stand for this doctrine."

The organization also denounced illegal strikes. The policy sets forth that "the one sane and practicable procedure in dealing with industrial matters is that represented in the principle of conciliation and arbitration."

Resolutions favored world peace and the United States joining the League of Nations. The organization also declared its support of the orphan's home to be established in Little Happy Valley, as the site of pressmen's home is known. This was recommended by Maj. George L. Berry, president, who offered to undertake the raising of more than \$1,000,000. Approximately \$100,000 was pledged by those at the convention.

Major Berry by his re-election as president of the pressmen, is beginning his nineteenth consecutive term. The resolutions declare the organization is "American in all of its ideals and is in harmony with the American concept of industry and we are diametrically opposed to all of the theories and so-called philosophy of Sovietism and Communism and we feel that there is no enemy as vicious as the member or members within our organization who stand for this doctrine."

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PEACE MOVE THROUGH  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—A demand that the League of Nations propose to its member states that they abolish compulsory military service is contained in a manifesto just made public by the Woman's Peace Union, with headquarters here. The manifesto was issued with the announcement that it was appearing simultaneously in all the leading countries of the world, and was sponsored in each country by the extreme peace groups.

The abolition of conscription by every nation would be the most effective measure of demilitarizing the thought of civilized countries, the manifesto declares. "The State which thinks itself entitled to force its citizens to go to war will never pay proper regard to the value and happiness of peace."

The country traversed by the new railway is rich in undeveloped stock-raising and mineral resources, it was explained, since it is within this region that radioactive ores have been discovered during the last few years.

The prospects of northeastern Chihuahua, for cattle raising are excellent, an official who, until a few months ago, lived in Chihuahua City, says. "Before the Madero Revolution this Mexican state was the cattle 'hub' of the world. While it hardly may reach that peak again, the possibilities are still great. The modern tendency is toward quality rather than quantity, and this is being proved all the time. They are bringing better stock into the country from the United States, Great Britain, Holland and Switzerland."

## RADIO DISCOVERER SAILS

RIO JANEIRO (AP).—After having been in Brazil for several weeks giving lectures here and in other cities, Mme. Curie, co-discoverer of radium, has sailed for her home in Europe.

Indian Girl Teaching  
Whites in Wyoming

By the Associated Press

Green River, Wyo., Aug. 30.—WHERE one, the great great grandmother, Sasajawa, a Shoshone Indian squaw, guided the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific Ocean, intense large, a 20-year-old Indian girl, is teaching the white children of the descendants of the frontier pioneers. Miss Large is the only teacher of a rural school, 50 miles north of here, in a district removed from railroads and traveled highways. Sasajawa, the daughter of a Shoshone chief, guided the Lewis and Clark expedition from Bismark, N. D., to the Pacific coast and on their return trip in 1805 and 1806.

Turnpike Turtle  
Halts Motorists

Picks Sunday Afternoon Rush  
Hour to Cross Roadway and  
Does It, Thanks to Drivers

The race did not go uncontested to the thousands of swift automobiles yesterday afternoon on the Reading turnpike but rather to a lone turtle who decided to cross the road when traffic was heaviest.

The motor procession was proceeding along near North Reading, when suddenly one car stopped and others stepped on the brakes. In a few seconds dozens of cars were halted. Upon investigation it was found that the cause of the tie-up was not a traffic officer, a new boulevard stop experiment or a "blinking dummy," but his royal highness, Sir Chelonia, perhaps more commonly known as a mud turtle, who was ambulating across the road in a most leisurely fashion.

"That was rather a commendable example of kindness and care for a dumb creature," said one observer.

NEW ENGLAND FARM  
PROGRESS FORECAST

Thousand Boys and Girls  
Parents Hear Dr. Gilbert

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 30 (Special).—Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture for Massachusetts, extolled the merits of New England as an agricultural section and voiced his confidence in its future in his address as the principal speaker before the Hampden County Improvement League at its annual outing in West Springfield Saturday. More than 1000 boys and girls, with their parents, attended the outing.

Representatives were present from every one of the 23 towns in the county, with the exception of two, and a championship banner was awarded to the town having the largest pro rata attendance. Horace A. Moses, founder of the league, welcomed its members in a brief address, pointing out that it was now in its fourteenth year of existence, with a constantly growing membership. George A. Farley, state club leader, also spoke informally.

"Sometimes we seem to be making progress slowly in building up agriculture in New England, and in establishing a better and more satisfactory country life," Mr. Gilbert said. "But tell you we are going faster than many of you realize, as fast as is safe perhaps. For we do not want to boom Massachusetts in the same way Florida has been boomed. What we want is contented families living on farms which return them enough of an income to give them advantages comparable to those who live in the city."

MEXICAN PRIESTS  
CONTINUE INACTIVE

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 30 (AP).—The fifth Sunday passed without priestly offices in the Roman Catholic churches. The uncompromising attitude of both Government and episcopate remains unchanged. The church authorities are still considering plans for petitioning Congress to amend the religious clauses of the Constitution, although Congress admittedly supports President Calles. There are rumors that in view of the fact that the episcopate itself has expressed the belief in a written statement that its campaign, so far as Congress is concerned to secure repeal or amendment is certain of defeat, the plan may be abandoned. Officially, the episcopate thus far has not confirmed such reports, stating merely that unless it changes its present plan an appeal to Congress will be made.

New Hampshire Slate Dry,  
Says Anti-Saloon League

Replies From the Candidates to Questionnaire  
Favor Amendment and Volstead Act

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30 (Special).—All candidates for high offices in the primary election in New Hampshire on Sept. 7 are dry, says the Anti-Saloon League which has made public answers it has received to the following questions: "Will you work for the strengthening or the weakening of our prohibition laws? Will you, by personal example and by whatever influence you may have, work for the observance as well as the enforcement of the law?"

John G. Winant, incumbent candidate for re-election as Governor, answered to the second question, "I will," and to the first, "I shall continue to support a more effective enforcement of prohibition."

His opponent in the primary, Huntley N. Spaulding, chairman of the State Board of Education, says: "I believe in prohibition, and the rigid enforcement of the Volstead Act without modification. I feel that my record will show that in the past, by personal example and whatever influence I may have, I have worked for the observance and the enforcement of the law in question."

Eaton D. Sargent, Mayor of Nashua, unopposed candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, says he is "thoroughly in favor of prohibition and stringent laws to make it effective," and that "I have never taken a drink of liquor in my entire life."

George H. Moses, incumbent candidate for re-election and United States Senator, writes: "My answer to your questions is in the affirmative."

His rival, Robert P. Bass, former Governor, says in part: "If elected to the United States Senate, my attitude toward prohibition in the future would be consistent with my position toward temperance and prohibition in the past. I should work to strengthen the laws for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution."

Judge James W. Remick of Concord, the third candidate for the Republican senatorial nomination, says that, "The Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act seek to amend America against its greatest enemy. I had rather stand for those bulwarks of the home and civilization and not get a vote, than to be overwhelmingly elected United States Senator by opposing them."

New Hampshire Aroused  
Over Prohibition Survey  
by New York Detectives

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30 (AP).—Intimation that a "prohibition survey" now being made in New Hampshire by private detectives would be extended to other states and become ultimately nation-wide has been given by William H. Barbour of New York, in charge of the inquiry. Cards presented by Mr. Barbour describe him as manager of the community protection service of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, Inc.

Reports that Mr. Barbour was investigating primary campaign expenditures in the State led John G. Winant, Governor, to ask the Attorney-General's department to conduct an inquiry into the nature of the detective's activities. Jeremy R. Waldron, Attorney-General, has announced that he had begun such an inquiry.

George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire; Robert P. Bass, former Governor, and James W. Remick of Concord, the three candidates for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, issued statements disclaiming knowledge of Mr. Barbour's mission, Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester, opposing Mr. Winant for the Repub-

HARD COAL SALE  
BELOW NORMAL

Deliveries About Third of  
Usual Total and Higher  
Prices Reported

The survey of the anthracite situation in Massachusetts for the first four months of this coal year shows that deliveries by dealers have been about one-third of a normal year's deliveries, according to the report issued today by Charles H. Adams, chairman of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life. The report added:

"Stocks in dealers' yards on Aug. 1 were about 30 per cent over an average supply carried at the time last year in anticipation of a strike. The figures follow:

FOR MASSACHUSETTS  
Domestic  
sized anthracite Net tons  
1926  
Deliveries by dealers,  
April 1 to July 31, 1,714,551 1,702,606  
Stocks in dealers' yards, Aug. 1, 616,306 705,871  
FOR METROPOLITAN BOSTON  
1925 1926  
Deliveries by dealers,  
April 1 to July 31, 716,289 735,524  
Stocks in dealers' yards, Aug. 1, 322,407 244,618

"Prices of anthracite at the mines in Pennsylvania and at retail in Massachusetts have been from 40 cents to \$1 a ton higher than a year ago, due to the attempt of the operators to collect the cost to them of the long suspension in production last winter. There has been no increase in wages at the mines and no increase in freight rates to justify the higher price."

DEBT CANCELING  
BY ALLIES ASKED  
BY N. D. BAKER

Former War Secretary Urges  
America's Leadership in  
New Conferences

SETS OPEN MARKETS  
AHEAD OF DOLLARS

Says Dawes Plan Payments  
Are Proving Too Heavy a  
Burden on Germany

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30 (AP).—Expressing the conviction that the American policy in the matter of inter-allied debts should be one of cancellation, Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, has presented his views on the debt problem in a published article, in which he criticizes the Dawes plan as having worked too great a hardship on the German people and the British debt settlement as having resulted in "magnificent disaster."

The former war secretary's views are contained in a signed statement in the current number of Trade Winds, the monthly business publication of the Union Trust Company of Cleveland.

The consequence of the Dawes plan in Europe is a "long and tragic story of which no man can yet foresee the end, either to Germany or to the rest of the world," he said.

**Increase of Unemployment**  
"It was made up on a fresh attempt to estimate Germany's capacity to pay. It did genuinely relieve some of the burden imposed by the Treaty of Versailles, but already the weight of the arrangements made by it are bearing Germany down."

"Unemployment in that country has risen to 1,500,000 workers and German public authorities are beginning to announce that they will be unable to meet the Dawes payments."

The British settlement, Mr. Baker said, established a precedent impossible to follow with regard to any other country because none of the other debtor nations are even remotely able to settle on such terms.

"There is an obligation therefore to discriminate, and not to make the case against our treatment of England too awkward, we must appear hard-hearted and exacting of everybody else," he said.

## England's Situation Reviewed

"Proud and powerful as we are, England's policy and friendship always have protected the United States," Mr. Baker asserted.

"For this reason it was had policy for us to permit England to assume the burden involved in our settlement and the dollars she pays will be dearly bought if they prolong by a day the recovery of England and the colonies from the World War."

Attempts to divide the inter-allied debts into pre-Armistice and post-Armistice loans were described by Mr. Baker as merely befuddling an otherwise plain situation.

"There is no difference in the character of the loan for not one penny would have been lent by us or borrowed by any other nation," he declared.

"One of our favorite arguments used to justify our exaction of full payments of war debts has been the statement that the European nations are maintaining huge military establishments and that all the money we take from them is that much saved from competitive armaments."

"As the United States has declined to make any contribution to the moral equivalent of force, it has no right to question the resort to force by any other nation."

The article concludes by saying that a policy of striking off war debts to this country "ought to relieve England, France, Italy, Belgium and the rest of our allies and in turn ought to require the release in some part of the burdens imposed upon Germany."

"This ought to be done at a round table where a representative of the United States should be authorized to speak with authority, and to demonstrate that America's interest is not in dollars but in a reconstructed international order."

"Europe is today and long has been our best customer. The argument is therefore irresistible that America not only has an interest in general rehabilitation and the maintenance of world peace, but that our continued prosperity requires it."

**Markets Based on Good Will**  
"Moreover, the existence of such a market must be predicated upon good will toward us. Already there are springing up in the world economic unions and alliances against the United States which are vastly more important and significant than the emotional outbursts of street crowds in Paris against American tourists."

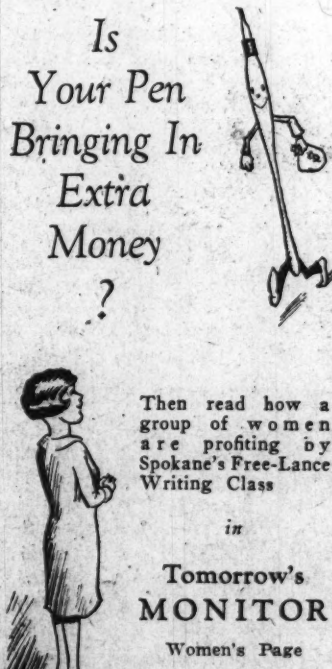
"These debts can be paid only in goods or the proceeds from the sale of goods, and dollars but a faraway raised over the fact that we have to look for our rubber supply to Britain's plantations."

American monopolies, Mr. Baker concluded, "were the direct cause of adding hundreds of millions to the very debts whose payments we now demand."

Georges Clemenceau Tells  
Why He Wrote Letter

SAINT VINCENT SUR JARD, Vendee, France, Aug. 30 (AP).—Georges Clemenceau, France's war Premier, will likely write another open letter on the subject of debts, following up that addressed to President Coolidge on Aug. 8 last. This is announced semi-officially from the old "Tiger's" retreat in Vendee.

Mr. Clemenceau took occasion to say he was quite pleased with the reaction of the Coolidge letter, poked



Is Your Pen Bringing In Extra Money?

Then read how a group of women are profiting by the new Writing Class

in Tomorrow's MONITOR Women's Page



A little fun at Senator Borah and divulged the reasons why he wrote the original letter hitherto attributed to various and widely divergent motives. The "father of victory" also expressed the opinion that ratification of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement stood little chance in the French Parliament, and finally reiterated his decision to refrain from participation in active politics forever.

"I may write another letter on debt; I still have something to say; I have not said it all. One must always keep the last cartridge in his belt."

Thus spoke Mr. Clemenceau to a party of friends, led by Emile Buré, managing editor of the newspaper L'Avenir and formerly chief of the "Tiger" Cabinet when the latter was Minister of Interior and Premier, 1909-10. The interview is published by L'Avenir. Mr. Buré quoting Mr. Clemenceau direct.

**Believe He Did Right Thing**

The announcement came in reply to Mr. Buré's query as to how the Premier appreciated the reaction to his world-wide open letter to President Coolidge. "Quite satisfied," replied Mr. Clemenceau. "I believe I did the right thing at the right moment. I have received tons of letters of approval from all the countries of the world, some signed by illustrious names, others by unknowns; many were not signed at all. There were letters from young and old, letters from women, letters from tradesmen, merchants, manufacturers, intellectuals, even from priests and clergymen, letters from all classes of society—except the parliamentarians of France," he said.

"Many of the letters came from the United States. I specially treasure some from young Americans who enlisted in the French Foreign Legion and fought under our flag. 'I expected to receive a formidable raking over from Americans. Well, no—Nothing like that, no, no,' the Tiger continued. Then his features relaxed and a quizzical smile lighted his rugged countenance as he was greatly amused—'And Borah, Borah! Oh, that man Borah! I have not yet got over it. Yet you read what he declares—'cancellation of the debt, Borah! fierce Borah! super-American Borah! No, really, I can't get over it.'"

**Senator Borah's Statement**

[Senator Borah, chairman of the United States Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, in a recent statement regarding his opinion of the open letter from Mr. Clemenceau, declared: "If they (the French) want to cancel their debts, let them include all debts and all reparations, and show that benefit of the cancellation will go to humanity and to betterment of the masses of Europe, and not to the benefit of the imperialistic schemes which are now crushing the life out of people who were in no sense responsible for this war."]

Mr. Clemenceau continued: "You see, I had retired. I asked nothing but silence and peace. Then suddenly I received a letter, an anonymous, troubling letter, which deeply moved me—you will allow this thing to be consummated; you will carry with you in the tomb responsibility for having permitted this to be done." "Then I sat down and wrote my own letter. I left it open on my table for 24 hours. Finally I saw my duty and gave out the letter."

**Might Send Another Letter**

At this stage Mr. Clemenceau remarked that it was only his first letter, and that he might send another one, and went on: "One American alone wrote me, complaining of my comparison of their treaty (with Germany) with the Brest-Litovsk treaty between Germany and Russia. 'I did that on purpose,' the Tiger said with a wink, 'I knew that would get a rise out of them. That part of the letter is probably the one which shook them up most. But everything went all right. I do not believe that now ratification of the agreement can ever be possible as it stands. 'Never again will I re-enter active politics,' the Tiger said in reply to a suggestion that he might seek election as Senator from Vendée. 'Senator! Senator!' he exclaimed over and over again. 'You have not looked at me quite right, Senator! So that I would be forced to enlist in a group and be guided by its policy, and perhaps be accused of political ambition in seeking the portfolio of the Ministry of Agriculture. No, nevermore. I am stronger now being nobody than I would be if I were a Senator.'"

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Regular meeting and luncheon of the Kiwanis Club of Boston, Boston City Club, 12:30.  
Imbelle Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 10 to 4.  
Free tour of Boston Museum of Fine Arts.  
Baseball, Washington vs. Boston, American League, Fenway Park, 2:15.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

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**Deposits Go on Interest SEPT. 1**

**North End Savings Bank**  
52 Devonshire Street, Boston  
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**For Our Old Friends**  
1000 Pairs of Ladies' Full Fashioned Silk Hose  
Have been selling at \$1.50 and \$1.25 as long as they like that, and now \$1.00 to make room for new goods.

**Norfolk Hosiery Co.**  
Little Bldg. Arcade, 24 Boylston St., Boston  
Open Saturdays and Evenings Until 8

- ???
- (1) What is Henry Ford's judgment on low wages?
  - (2) How may one enjoy idling thoroughly?
  - (3) Why did Liszt lack artistic egotism?
  - (4) Why does Dr. Butler say that illiteracy is a protection?
  - (5) How did a forest pay the taxes of a dozen villages?
  - (6) How are British butterflies being protected?

**These Questions Were Answered in Saturday's MONITOR**

Minister, and, after all, what is the use?"

**Comment on Baker Views**

**Withheld at Washington**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The opinion of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under President Wilson, that the United States should cancel debts owed by its allied and associated powers, drew little comment in the official circles of Washington.

In the absence of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, who is in Europe, department officials were disinclined to comment except particularly that owed by France. It was recalled that Secretary Mellon was pointed out, was called forth by a plea for cancellation of the French obligation, which had been met by the Secretary's remark that "no other creditor of France has accorded such generous treatment" as has America.

The arguments propounded by Mr. Baker, it was pointed out further, had been used repeatedly on the Senate floor during the debates on the various settlements and had failed to effect modification of the Italian and other debt agreements.

After reviewing the entire subject of debts owed by foreign powers and particularly that owed by France, it was recalled that Secretary Mellon has said that in effect "America has canceled the obligations of France for all advances during the war, and France, in the Mellon-Berenger agreement, has undertaken only to repay the advances and obligations subsequent to the armistice."

Before his departure, it was recalled, the secretary, who is chairman of the debt commission, had served notice that the commission had washed its hands of the French debt when it signed the agreement with Ambassador Berenger, and that the matter now was entirely in the control of Congress, which had approved previous agreements entered into by the commission.

**STAPLE STANDARDS OF COTTON MAY BE FIXED**

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Westminster Gazette announces that the Liverpool Cotton Association has called a meeting of representatives of European cotton exchanges for early September in London to agree upon a statement to be sent to the United States Department of Agriculture regarding a staple cotton standard.

The newspaper says the opinion is growing in Lancashire that the American Department of Agriculture is trying to enforce the staple standards against the European wish, and that the Liverpool Association, with the assent of the Master Spinners Federation and the Manchester Cotton Association, will submit at the London meeting a statement entirely opposing the staple standards.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature; fresh westerly winds.  
New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler in Vermont; fresh northwest winds.  
Weather Outlook for Week: Fair first part, with showers about Wednesday; a drizzle toward end; cool at beginning; moderate temperatures thereafter.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 68  
Atlantic City ..... 74  
Boston ..... 74  
Buffalo ..... 64  
Calgary ..... 56  
Chicago ..... 68  
Cincinnati ..... 68  
Cleveland ..... 68  
Denver ..... 60  
Des Moines ..... 64  
Eastport ..... 60  
Galveston ..... 78  
Hatteras ..... 68  
Helena ..... 58  
Jacksonville ..... 80  
Kansas City ..... 74  
Los Angeles ..... 64

**High Tides at Boston**  
Monday, 5:59 p. m.; Tuesday, 6:36 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 7:35 p. m.

**TODAY, AND EVERY DAY THIS WEEK—DAILY STEAMBOAT EXCURSIONS TO PLYMOUTH**

**\$1.25 ROUND TRIP**  
15 Cents Children (5 and Under 10)  
Leave 10 a. m. Monday and Friday  
Return 5 p. m. Saturday—S. P. M.

Steamers leave from ROWE'S WHARF

**FANEUIL FRUIT EXCHANGE CO.**

259-265 Mass. Ave., Boston

WE carry a full line of fruits and vegetables in season at reasonable prices, also groceries, frozen baskets of fruit to take out our specialty. Prompt and efficient service guaranteed.

Kenmore 0840

**Cyclone Fence**

The ideal enclosure for country homes and estates. Write for complete information and new catalog.

**CYCLONE FENCE COMPANY**  
Washington, D. C.

Have been selling at \$1.50 and \$1.25 as long as they like that, and now \$1.00 to make room for new goods.

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U. S. P. Co., 1926

## SPAIN'S CLAIM ISSUE AT GENEVA

(Continued from Page 1)

but it will not work out in practice, for if something can be done to compensate Spain for its disappointment at Geneva, diplomacy will wink at the transgression and fine phrases will be sacrificed. Great Britain would be willing to consider some extension of Spanish authority under the present convention to which Spain is a party. But if Spain refuses to consider this, since it claims to control the Tangier zone in order to prevent the smuggling of arms into Spanish Morocco, and in deed as the key to its possessions in Morocco, then it is thought that a mandate might be given to Spain, under the League for the administration of Tangier. Great Britain is prepared to consider this solution.

**Spain's Intentions Unknown**

In the meantime neither Downing Street nor the Quai d'Orsay know what Spain is going to do or whether it would accept as compensation the advantage in Tangier in place of a permanent seat. All that the committee on the composition of the Council has to do, however, is to adopt the report regarding the creation of a new permanent seat for Germany and the methods whereby the nine permanent members shall be elected, three for three years, three for two years, and three for one year. It is probable that the Spanish representative on this committee will again put forward Spain's demand for a permanent seat without any reservations.

Nothing will be said at this stage about any compensation for Spain elsewhere, if it consents to accept a nonpermanent seat. This question must be settled behind the scenes, and we shall probably not know the outcome of the diplomatic conversations which will now begin until the recommendations of the committee have been made to the Council, and the Assembly has elected Spain to one of the new nonpermanent seats, with some kind of guarantee for its election, which would thus extend its right to a seat in the Council for six years at all events, probably insuring its election for another period.

**Dividing Nonpermanent Seats**

By this means Spain could count on what is known as a semipermanent seat. There are several methods whereby this end would be attained both for Poland and Brazil, as well as Spain. One method, as suggested by Lord Cecil, would be to divide the nonpermanent seats into two categories, seats carrying re-eligibility and seats that must be vacated at the end of a fixed period.

A simpler method of obtaining the same result would be to hold an election to all nonpermanent seats simultaneously, it being understood that the three members obtaining the highest number of votes should have the privilege of re-eligibility at the next election. This would obviate the necessity of the Assembly making a declaration now of the re-eligibility of certain members which would have an invidious air.

The talk between Dr. von Hösch and Lord Cecil seems to have removed any possible doubt regarding the entry of Germany into the League. The German Government is not putting up any claim to the reduction of troops in the occupied areas of

attempting to make any conditions for joining the League.

## Spanish Attitude Receives Little Support in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Spain's demand for an international conference at Geneva to consider the Tangier question on Wednesday—in other words, before the League finally disposes of the Spanish claim to a permanent seat on the Council—meets with little support here. The British Government, however, is apparently ready to join an international conference after the Assembly session is finished. It is considered here doubtful whether Spain will consent to this without fairly definite assurances of large concessions in the direction of granting the demand for a Spanish Tangier. This, however, is a matter which concerns France more directly than Great Britain. But informed circles are dubious whether the Spanish threat to leave the League, even to withdraw from Morocco altogether, will be sufficiently awe-inspiring to France to make the Quai d'Orsay give in to the Spanish demands if maintained on the present scale.

In the meanwhile—apart from the question of Spain—British diplomatic opinion is satisfied about the prospects for Geneva. The Polish representative on the commission for the reconstruction of the Council is believed to indicate Poland's determination to adopt a conciliatory attitude. Mr. Sodal was publicly thanked by Viscount Cecil for his moderation in making his views known to the commission. Therefore, the election of Germany to a permanent seat on the League Council is believed here to be secure.

**Italy Supports Spain**

By Special Cable

ROME, Aug. 30.—The Italian reply to the Spanish note on the Tangier and League Council questions was presented to the Spanish Ambassador here. Italy expresses approval of the Spanish claim that Tangier should be examined by an international conference as suggested by Spain. As regards the composition of the Council, it is understood that Italy has assured Spain of its sympathetic support, taking also into consideration the general interests of world peace.

It is not yet decided when this conference will be held and whether it will be attended by all the states who signed the pact of Algiers. The Italian, however, writes that Germany would in any case be excluded from the forthcoming Tangier conference, since it renounced, by Article 141 of the Treaty of Versailles all rights derived under the pact.

**MOTORS MAY "FERRY" ACROSS MOUNTAINS**

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—A plan to "ferry" automobiles by rail across the mountains during the winter season is under consideration by the first State Highway Department of Washington. The Automobile Club of Washington, the Seattle and Tacoma Chambers of Commerce, and the Milwaukee Railroad have put the proposition up to the State highway officials.

The State is asked to help finance the cost, it being assumed that if the automobiles that wish to travel between the east and west sides of the State during the winter are taken care of, a good deal of money will be saved in clearing the roads of snow and keeping it free in the late fall and early spring.

The Milwaukee Railroad, being electrified, will probably be given the job, because of the gas carried by the autos. Specially constructed gondolas could be put on and the cars going east loaded at Cedar Falls, about 40 miles from Seattle. They would then be carried over the mountains to Easton, a distance of about 40 miles.

**PARLIAMENTARIANS MAY MEET IN OTTAWA**

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—The British delegation to the Empire Parliamentary conference to be held at Sydney, Aust., spent a day in Winnipeg, in the course

of its trip across Canada to Vancouver, from which port they will sail for the antipodes. The party, consisting of some 20 members of parliament and others, was tendered a banquet in the Royal Alexandra hotel, taken on a trip around the city, and some of the visitors were taken on an automobile drive into the country to give them a chance to see rural Manitoba and the harvesting operations now in full swing.

It is hoped to hold the next conference of the Empire Parliamentary Association in Canada, said Howard D'Egville, secretary of the association. Whether this would be so, he said, is contingent on the association receiving an invitation from the Dominion Government. If Canada is decided upon, the meeting probably would be held in Ottawa, in September, 1927.

**MRS. FERGUSON LOSES IN TEXAS RUNOFF PRIMARY**

Dan Moody, Now Virtually Governor-Elect, to Push Road Profit Inquiry

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 30 (AP)—Daniel Moody, youthful Attorney-General, is now heralded as Governor-elect of Texas. Unofficial returns from Saturday's runoff primary balloting in the Democratic gubernatorial contest gave Mr. Moody a lead of almost two to one over Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson. These returns gave Moody 463,182, Ferguson 247,100.

Statements were forthcoming from the camps of both candidates on the day following the elections, although Governor Ferguson remained silent, permitting her husband, James E. Ferguson, formerly Governor, and her campaign manager, Guy Holcombe, to speak for her.

"My wife is a good sport," was Mr. Ferguson's description of Mrs. Ferguson when asked how his wife was taking her defeat. Mr. Moody's statement following the primary declared the result definitely ended the political career of James E. Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson symbolized the "Fergusonism" which Mr. Moody urged and assailed as the campaign's principal issue.

Mr. Moody, who has devoted most of his time to the July and August primary campaigns, announced that he would return to his office to continue his investigation of alleged excess profits in connection with state highway contracts.

Highway affairs, an issue stressed by Mr. Moody in both campaigns, are scheduled to be the feature of the special session of the Legislature next month, which was called by Governor Ferguson to validate nearly \$100,000,000 of road bonds declared void by the Supreme Courts.

With the Republicans holding 16,000 votes in July, the November election is regarded merely as a formality by Democratic leaders.

Mr. Ferguson was elected Governor in 1914, re-elected in 1916, impeached in 1917 for mishandling public funds, defeated for Governor in 1918, defeated for President in 1920, when he was a candidate of the United States Party, defeated for United States Senator in 1922, and in 1924 led the fight against the Ku Klux Klan, which resulted in the election of Mrs. Ferguson.

**DR. RASMUSSEN JOINS AMERICAN EXPLORERS**

COPENHAGEN, Den. (Special Correspondence)—Knut Rasmussen, the famous and indefatigable Arctic explorer, has left Copenhagen aboard the steamship Axel, bound for Umanak.

Mr. Rasmussen was elected Governor of Greenland under George Palmer Putnam, as an honored guest and expert.

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## SOFIA CURBING BORDER RAIDS

War Minister Forbids All Groups Crossing Bulgarian Frontiers

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Aug. 28.—The Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Mr. Borovkov, handed to the Sofia representatives of Yugoslavia, Rumania and Greece last night an answer to the note these three powers addressed to Bulgaria two weeks ago, demanding that Bulgaria guard its boundary better and put an end to all alleged irredentist organizations.

The contents of the answer will not be given to the press until Monday, but informed circles state that it is very comprehensive and enumerates the measures which the Sofia Government is taking to prevent organization and activity of revolutionary bands.

Yesterday the War Minister, General Volkoff, issued a new order to the soldiers along the boundary, requiring them to take every possible measure to prevent any group whatsoever from passing from Bulgaria into the neighboring countries. The Minister, however, also points out that, although Bulgaria's neighbors maintain five times as many guards on the boundary as Bulgaria is able to do, many more persons steal across the borders into Bulgaria than cross in the opposite direction.

General Volkoff appeals not only to the army, but also to all representatives of the Administration, including priests and teachers, as well as all loyal Bulgarians, to do everything possible to prevent the activity of the revolutionary groups, for whoever fails to do so works against the interests of the Bulgarian Government.

The publication of this order the same day the note was handed from the representatives of the other Balkan powers is held to indicate that Bulgaria is determined to do everything in its power to preserve peace.

**SALMON "ADS" BOOM SALES**

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—More than 1,100,000 cases of salmon were sold during a national newspaper advertising campaign this



WORLD SHIPPING  
STILL UNDER PARCommerce Report Shows  
Postwar Depression Has  
Not Been Lifted

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The post-war depression has not yet lifted from world shipping, which during 1925 was adversely affected by unfavorable basic conditions in many countries, according to a report by the Transportation Division of the Commerce Department.

"Overseas trade in general has made but slow progress and consequently the balance between ships and cargoes has not yet been restored," it was stated by A. E. Sanderson, shipping expert of the division. The following indications of decreased activity in world shipping were reported:

"The steam shipping laid up in the principal maritime countries of the world on July 1, 1926, aggregated about 3,086,000 gross tons, an increase of 4 per cent over the total on Jan. 1, but a decrease of 10 per cent from the same period of 1925.

2. Idle United States shipping increased by 363,000 tons, or almost 9 per cent, during the six months from January to July, 1926.

Less shipping under construction.

3. Less shipping is now under construction throughout the world than at any time since 1909 and the amount in hand is lower by about 1,000,000 tons than the average for the twelve months immediately preceding the World War.

4. There was a reduction of United States shipping of 565,000 tons, or 5 per cent for the year ended June 30, 1926, as compared with the preceding year.

Conditions throughout the world on July 1, 1926, compared with those a year ago, were summarized as follows:

"Idle steam shipping was considerably less; full cargo freights in general were somewhat lower, shipping in existence was slightly greater, overseas trade appeared to be about the same in volume, ship-building declined, and there was no material change in the sale value of ships."

"An important development took place in the employment of privately owned American shipping during the past fiscal year, in that more than 500,000 gross tons of steamers and motor vessels were added to the active seagoing fleet. General cargo carriers represented the bulk of the addition, with relatively small increase in passenger ships and tankers.

"There was a decline, however, in the employment of Government-owned American shipping, which totaled somewhat less than 250,000 gross tons. Thus, the net increase in active American shipping on July 1, 1926, compared with a year earlier, was around 250,000 gross tons.

United States Ranks Sixth

"The United States is now building 119,000 tons and ranks sixth among the shipbuilding countries of the world. Great Britain and Ireland still hold the lead by a wide margin, having 338,000 tons on the ways. Italy follows, with 285,000 tons. France ranks third, with 154,000 tons, the Netherlands fourth, with 148,000 tons, and Germany fifth, with 145,000 tons."

An improvement is noted, however, in the world's "sea-going steel and iron steam and motor shipping," which aggregated 59,116,000 gross tons on June 30, 1926, an increase of one-half of one per cent over the total reported a year ago.

During the year ended June 30, 1926, there were substantial additions to shipping in the following countries: Italy, 231,000 tons, or nearly 8 per cent; Norway, 184,000 tons, or 7 per cent, and the British Dominions, 34,000 tons, or 4 per cent. No material changes took place in other countries.

RUMANIA STUDIES  
CURRENCY PROBLEMSCommission at Work to Consider  
Stabilization

BUCHAREST (Special Correspondence).—The new Averescu Government is giving serious consideration to the problem of stabilizing Rumania's currency, and a commission of experts recently has been appointed to consider and report on proposals for the restoration of sound money.

While the many disadvantages of a highly fluctuating currency like the lei are keenly appreciated in this country, it is recognized that an important obstacle to effective stabilization lies in the fact that the actual gold reserve of the national

bank amounts only to about 2 per cent of the fiduciary circulation—the greater part of Rumania's gold reserve having been lost when it was sent to Moscow for "safe keeping" during the war. It is hoped that before long, however, negotiations will be successfully completed for a dollar or sterling loan to aid in stabilizing the currency and it is further expected that the sale abroad of the surplus from the present season's grain harvests will aid materially in adding to the country's supply of gold currencies.

The stabilization point most frequently mentioned is 250 gold centimes to the paper lei—i. e., 250 per cent of the gold parity. The present value of the lei is around 2.25 centimes, which compares with a recent low record of 1.75. The internal spending power of the lei, as in the case of the franc, is substantially greater than its external value, and it is not expected that the Government would have much difficulty in raising the quotation to 2.50 centimes if there was any reasonable guarantee that it could be held there.

## Collecting Has Its Amenities



Mr. Moritz Wormser Displaying a Rare Group of Gold and Silver Czechoslovakian, Estonian, Polish and Russian Rubles.

LANCASHIRE COTTON  
SPINNERS SANGUINELong Depression Seems to  
Draw Near Its Termination

MANCHESTER, Eng. (Special Correspondence).—The announcement that 92 per cent of the members of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation have agreed to support the federation's scheme for fixing basic minimum selling prices of standard counts of American yarns, has given rise to a new wave of optimism in cotton circles, where it is confidently believed that, with the coal dispute out of the way, the cotton trade will soon be heading for better times, and that the coming winter will see Lancashire back on the highway to trade prosperity.

It is true that similar things have been said on more than one occasion during the long depression which has weighed so heavily on time there are undoubtedly better reasons for the hopeful view which is being taken. One of the main causes for the present state of the cotton trade has been the continual undercutting of which a good many spinners have been guilty.

To such an extent has this policy been pursued that in their attempts to capture trade they have actually been selling below cost price. This has naturally undermined the confidence of buyers, who are not likely to operate with any freedom until they are satisfied that prices have really reached rock bottom. The new basic prices scheme will, if loyally supported, put a stop to the undercutting policy, and will, it is believed, restore the spinning business to a more profitable basis.

Rare Coins Worth \$1,000,000  
Are Exhibited in WashingtonPiece With Croesus Title Among Oldest Shown by  
American Numismatic Association

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A \$1,000,000 collection of old coins and paper money was exhibited by visiting members of the American Numismatic Association at their annual convention in Washington. Within the score of cases were coins representative of nearly every country. There were coins whose age antedates history itself, and still other coins embossed with the image of President Coolidge and so recently minted that they are hardly known to be in circulation.

The collection, owned jointly by some 20 members of the association, includes one of the oldest known coins in the world. It is a gold piece of the Lydian King Croesus, which is said to have been minted about 600 B. C. The coin is a small, round, gold piece, about the size of a modern nickel, and is made of a metal which is now called electrum. It is the only known specimen of the only known issue of money by the Lydians. It has been in the collection of the American Numismatic Association since 1862, when it was acquired by the association from the collection of the late Dr. J. H. Munro.

Another of his prizes was the so-called Russian Grubina, a rough solid silver bar, shaped somewhat like a bar of wheat tied at both ends. These, he explained, were used between the tenth and fifteenth centuries, in payment for the bags of wheat that they were supposed to represent. The Grubinas were issued by the Dukes of Kiev.

His last prize was what he described as the only known specimen of the only known issue of money by the American Indian. It had been issued by the Cherokee Nation in 1862, who had the alleged backing of the Confederate States, and offered to pay to the bearer \$1 in the notes of those States.

LEAGUE SCANS  
PERSIAN OPIUMCommission Investigates  
Opium Growing for Council's Information

GENEVA (Special Correspondence).—The commission sent by the League of Nations to investigate the question of opium growing in Persia is at present drawing up its report, which will in due course be presented to the Council, which will then make recommendations to the Persian Government as to the steps to be taken to abate the evil. The Shah Riza Khan gave the commission, which made an extensive tour through Persia, every possible support in making their investigations, for he is well aware of the demoralizing effect of the smoking of opium, and especially of the use of the drug manufactured from the residue left in the pipe after the opium has been smoked. It is this drug, called shifteh, which does most harm to the health and morality of the people.

The commission, starting from Beirut, proceeded to Bagdad, Kirmanshah and thence to Hamadan, the ancient Ecbatana, the city of Tobias, and to Isfahan and Shiraz. It also visited Bushire and Arabistan and the city of Meshed, where a revolt is said to have broken out.

A Ring of Growers

In the most important opium growing district in the neighborhood of Shiraz the commission discovered great poverty and distress, the people being reduced to the eating of lucerne grass. Since the opium crop is a source of considerable wealth, this greatly surprised the commission, until they discovered that the peasants who grow the poppies are all in the hands of a ring, which takes advantage of lean years, has got them completely into its power.

The growing of the poppy instead of wheat is to a large degree responsible for the scarcity and the bad quality of the bread and for the fact that even in Teheran, which has never more than 24 hours' supply of bread, women and children can be seen hunting for food among the garbage. The pathetic condition of the people was indeed most noticeable.

One member had collected specimens of the entire five issues of paper fractional currency at one time put out by the Government. There were denominations of three, five, 10, 15, 25, and 50 cents, all carefully engraved in somewhat the same manner as our present bills, and differing mostly in being much smaller as became their worth.

One collector's eyes fairly sparkled as he showed his collection of what he called his "Portraits of History" coins. There were specimens from Russia, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, England and Scotland, China and Egypt. The coins portrayed kings, emperors and empresses.

One pictured Paul Kruger, the last President of Transvaal, another Caligula, the emperor of Rome, and all the Georges and Henrys of Eng-

able in the opium areas, where the use of the juice of the opium pipe is most rampant.

## Heavy Excise Duty

There is a heavy excise duty on the opium, the export of which is also taxed. But smuggling is carried on extensively, so that the Government does not gain anything like the revenue due to it from the growing of the poppy. But it depends to a considerable extent on the proceeds of the opium tax, and thus the question is largely an economic one, the problem being to discover a substitute for the poppy which will not deplete the national exchequer.

Since the central authority is weak and the military governors of Persia have in their power is able to bring pressure to bear on the Government so that although the smoking of the most deleterious form of opium is forbidden, opium is still manufactured in the Government factories.

Turning to the work that lay before the guild, the president went on to say that the guild must use every means of stimulating local and national attention to the problem of housing, and that guildswomen must demand the application of electric power, so as to reduce the labor of the housewife and increase the comfort of the home. The guild must also strenuously resist all endeavors of the Government to lower the standard of education, and to make its protest against the action of the Government in its economy bill in hampering the social services of the country.

MERCHANT MARINE  
HEARINGS PLANNEDShipping Board to Prepare  
Report for Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A comprehensive report on conditions in American shipping will be laid before Congress as a basis for a program of merchant marine development by the United States Shipping Board and will be drawn up from data unfolded at a series of hearings which its members will hold in October throughout the United States, the board announces.

This action, it was stated, is in accordance with the Jones resolution approved during the last session of Congress. Each series of hearings is to be conducted by two members of the board. Plans for the survey of the Atlantic district call for hearings in New York, Boston, Portland and Washington, which will also be held by shipping interests from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Hearings have been tentatively scheduled for St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago for the mid-section investigation, while the Pacific coast tour of the Shipping Board will take in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Spokane, Boise, Salt Lake City and Denver.

CONSPIRACY TRIALS  
CONTINUE AT ANGORA

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—Next week the Angora tribunal of independence will try all persons arrested on charge of having aided in the escape of Kara Kemal and Abdul Kadir, both of whom are classed as principal instigators in the anti-Kemalist movement. The government has thus removed from its path 25 individuals, who it considered constituted a dangerous element and a constant source of personal and political danger to the leaders of the present regime.

It is considered here that Western methods of meting out justice would never have accomplished this thorough purging of the opposition which has been effected, and it yet remains to be seen whether the partial adoption of Western ideals of progress and civilization, while retaining the ancient arbitrary system will bear the fruits which the Government apparently anticipates.

## MOTH PROTECTION

Solve this difficult problem by equipping your closets with SENTRY Anti-Moth Containers. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying; no airing; no clinging odor. \$2 postpaid. Purchase price refunded if not satisfactory. SENTRY SALES CO., 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

WOMEN URGE  
PEACE MINISTRYCo-operative Members Also  
Ask Government for Complete Disarmament

MANCHESTER (Special Correspondence).—More than 1000 women co-operatives who assembled in the People's Hall at Newcastle to take part in the forty-third annual congress of the Women's Co-operative Guild, under the presidency of Mrs. Webster of Dewsbury, have taken a decided stand for a ministry of peace.

Referring to the general strike, Mrs. Webster said that emerging from the struggle was the lesson that the hope of the future lay, not in strife and competition, but in co-operation and justice applied by all sections of the community to all the problems.

Turning to the work that lay before the guild, the president went on to say that the guild must use every means of stimulating local and national attention to the problem of housing, and that guildswomen must demand the application of electric power, so as to reduce the labor of the housewife and increase the comfort of the home. The guild must also strenuously resist all endeavors of the Government to lower the standard of education, and to make its protest against the action of the Government in its economy bill in hampering the social services of the country.

The congress commenced its deliberations with a discussion on co-operative political action, which brought from the general secretary the statement that 177 guild branches were directly affiliated to the co-operative party, and that a good many more were connected with the party through membership with co-operative societies which were affiliated.

The congress discussed unemployment and adopted a resolution urging the Government to open up facilities for the resumption of trade with Russia as soon as possible. It protested against the action taken by the British Government and Foreign Secretary in reviving the old diplomatic methods of secret bargaining in connection with the League of Nations. It also expressed its belief that the existence of armaments makes it impossible for any nation to be secure from the danger of war, because armaments inevitably lead to war, and it called upon the Government to make definite proposals for total mutual disarmament by all nations immediately.

The delegates concluded their discussion of international and disarmament questions by passing a resolution, which urged the Government to establish a ministry of peace, and requested the central committee of the guild to make this the subject of special propaganda through the guild for the purpose of forming and focusing public opinion on the great need for such a ministry.

NEW SCHOOL READY  
FOR NAVAJO INDIANS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Due to the work of the Indian Bureau and appropriations from Congress the long contemplated educational program for Indian children on the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico and Arizona will be started next month, the Interior Department has announced. The institution, which has been named the "Charles H. Burke

School," will begin the September term with an enrollment of 200 children and within a few months it is expected that the enrollment can be increased to 400. Present plans provide for a superintendent and seven teachers.

The school will be of the boarding school type, due to the size of the Navajo Reservation. The site is that of the old Fort Wingate military post, used as a station for soldiers before the settlement of the West. Congress appropriated approximately \$350,000 for converting the barracks and quarters into school buildings and dormitories.

ALBANIA JOINS  
GREEK CHURCHLanguage in Schools to Be  
Greek, as Under Regime of Turks

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (Special Correspondence).—Yugoslavia takes a keen interest in everything that happens in the neighboring state of Albania. According to a report from during the last few days which is of special interest both to the political world and the Orthodox church here, to which most of the Serbs belong.

After long negotiation, Greece has succeeded in obtaining the submission of the Albanian Orthodox Church to the Greek Church. (In Albania the population is divided among three faiths, the Orthodox, the Moslem and the Roman Catholic.) This event has made an unfavorable impression here, where it was hoped that the Albanian church would remain independent.

The representative of the ecumenical Patriarch, the Metropolitan Trapezuntski, and the Albanian Government have signed an agreement by which the Patriarchate recognizes the autonomy of the Albanian church under the following conditions: The Albanian Orthodox Church has five bishoprics, Coriza, Berat, Argyrokastr, Valona and Tiran. The Patriarch's representative will be both bishop of Tiran and the Albanian metropolitan. All the bishops are Greeks. The Greek language is being introduced into all the schools and churches, as in the time of the Turks. This is contrary to the resolutions of the Albanian Orthodox Congress held at Berat in 1922, according to which the Albanian language was proclaimed as the church and school language, and which has been followed hitherto.

Here it is felt that Greece has hurried to settle this question in order that at the coming Pan-Orthodox Synod it should have the support of the Albanian Orthodox Church. The report states in addition that the Greek demands received the support of the Italian Minister to Albania.

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SAN FRANCISCO-CALIFORNIA

'BUY CAREFULLY'  
DURANT'S ADVICEThen Stock Market Need  
Not Cause Undue Concern,  
Says Motor Leader

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (P).—William C. Durant, automobile manufacturer and stock market operator, just prior to his departure for Europe on the Majestic, broke his long silence regarding his market operations by declaring that he was a "bull" on America and American institutions "and an admirer of our worthy President" and his splendid administration.

"For several weeks extremely sensational and in many instances most ridiculous reports of market activities conducted by me have been printed and scattered broadcast over the country," he said. "These reports, intended to influence market fluctuations, I was not in a position and too busy to deny."

"Appropos of my opinion of the market, and in answer to many inquiries, if securities are carefully selected and represent sound values, a person if he cares to, may take a trip to Europe and not worry about the day to day market changes which are often influenced by manipulation rather than by legitimate supply and demand.

"Stocks like General Motors and U. S. Steel need no individual or syndicate manipulation to popularize the issues. Good earnings, good management, good products, sound cash reserves, sound policies, and practically unlimited resources and credit sooner or later give to such stocks a proper market value and a substantial public investment following.

"To the individual speculatively inclined who is in the habit of following the professional bear contingent, the following suggestion might be in order: 'If you do not think a stock is worth the money, in my opinion it is safer to leave it alone than to sell it short.'"

## QUEEN TO DEDICATE MUSEUM

PARIS, Aug. 28 (P).—The Rumanian Premier, General Averescu, in behalf of Queen Marie, has accepted the invitation for her to dedicate the Rumanian Room of the Marlborough Museum, Mayhill, Washington, while on her coming visit to the United States. Plans for the Queen's trip to America are going forward rapidly and the itinerary will be approved at Bucharest before Sept. 1, after consultations with Rumanian officials at home and abroad.

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A copy of this book will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Price by the quantity, 22 cents per copy. Address D. S. Wright, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

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Benjamin Franklin's daughter  
danced with General Washington

in the famous old Powel house at 244 South Third Street, Philadelphia, when the commander-in-chief made his headquarters there.

This lovely old house, built in 1768, contained almost priceless pieces of old furniture, made by Philadelphia's finest cabinet-makers.

In Daners Furniture you will find reproduced this fine old 18th Century mahogany, as well as maple and walnut. Made in our New England workshops, Daners Furniture has all the beauty of line of the old pieces, with the comfort which modern living demands.

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THE NEW HOME OF  
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OPEN TO THE PUBLIC TODAY, AUGUST THIRTIETH, 1926



## LYNN MAYOR NOT SATISFIED WITH \$5 TAX CUT: WANTED MORE

Says It Should Have Been an Even \$26 Instead of \$30.80, but Finds Solace in Assessors' Saying It Would Be \$42 Under Anyone Else

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 30 (Special).—Contrary to the customary evanescent campaign promises, Ralph S. Bauer, Mayor, whose efforts against municipal waste and extravagance have cut the tax rate \$5 to \$30.80, says he is ashamed of the showing, but the tax assessors tell him that if the same administration had been in office and continued in the same way, the tax rate this year would have been \$42.

"The city charters of Massachusetts are not together for political purposes rather than to provide for a prudent and businesslike management of the people's affairs. In these charters are offered the greatest opportunities for public employment of a vast number of people who must be paid from the public treasury whether they do anything to earn it."

"They also divide the different city departments into as many as possible each having a department head elected by 11 councilors, which means that the popular man gets the job, instead of the man best fitted for it. Immediately upon receiving the appointment he knows it is practically impossible to divide the responsibility between the 11 men to whom he owes the job."

Therefore, he becomes responsible to no one and when his expenses for the year are once approved by the mayor, as a total amount under the budget plan, he can spend it as he sees fit and the mayor, although the financial manager of the city, has no right at all to go over the records of expenses as they occur and check up and throw out those that may not be for the public welfare.

"Neither has he the right to check over the pay roll of the different employees and determine whether they produce anything for the public welfare in exchange for the pay they receive from the public treasury."

"Because of these political handicaps in any city in Massachusetts, nothing like a 100 per cent prudent and businesslike management of the people's affairs can be given," he went on, "and until these conditions are changed the taxpayer and the humble people who do not pay taxes directly will be compelled to carry ever-increasing burdens. Waste, extravagance, unnecessary expenditures and graft will grow until the people can no longer even stagger under the load unless some effort is made to change these charter restrictions and ordinance restrictions that prevent prudent and economical administration of public affairs."

Referring to the increase of \$5.10 in Boston's tax rate for this year, notwithstanding the \$142,000,000 assessed on new valuation, Mr. Bauer shook his head and said, "I consider a tax rate in Boston of over \$25 a public steal that should not be permitted from any viewpoint. A \$25 rate would give all the public improvements that the city deserves and then some, but would not provide for hundreds on the pay roll who do nothing in exchange for their salaries."

Asked as to what can be done to guarantee to Lynn careful and businesslike management of her affairs when his term expires, Mr. Bauer, in 1928, he said that it is his intention to appeal to the representative men in the community to make plans to provide a solution that will preclude the possibility of political grafting. "The whole thing is an educational proposition," he said, "we must educate the people to understand that the burden of this waste and ex-

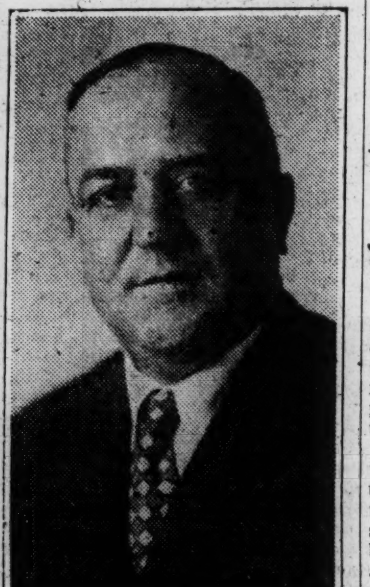
travagance is carried more by the humble people, in proportion to what they have, than anyone else. They are apt to think that because they do not pay direct taxes as the property-holder does that it is not their concern."

"They do not realize that when business pays increased taxes that tax bill is marked up against the commodity sold to the public, thereby raising the price of the commodity, and you and I pay our share of the tax increase. If we can only drive that fact home to the people who think they escape taxation, it will be a greater accomplishment, almost, than the Declaration of Independence. Until people can understand their share of that burden and their responsibility in putting reliable individuals in public office, democracy can never be a success."

Mr. Bauer criticized the Civil Service system, which he said had been designed to give protection and had been perverted to the manufacture of political losers.

Mr. Bauer's salary as Mayor goes to charity; out of his own pocket he pays his secretary, Joseph Cole, \$1000 in addition to the salary allowed; his own store in Lynn, which used to sell the city \$3000 worth of supplies a year, has been crossed off the list for city purchases; he bought a new coupe for the Police Department out of his own pocket when its need was discovered too late to include it in the budget, and in the same way paid \$200 for an encyclopedia needed in a school and not cared for by the budget.

He was a leader in the effort to obtain the Lynn Shore Boulevard, which is, perhaps, Lynn's greatest public asset; has been for years a consistent worker for everything of



RALPH S. BAUER  
Mayor of Lynn, Mass.

benefit to Lynn, and several years ago petitioned the Legislature to establish the Essex Agricultural School, of which he is now president.

He was elected Mayor of Lynn on a non-partisan platform that was conspicuous for what it did not feature in the way of red fire and band playing. Just one rally with no supporting speakers when he made his proposition to the thinking people of Lynn constituted his campaign.

UNION OIL CO. EXPANSION  
Union Oil Company of California has completed three new refining plants in California, which will increase production. Most of the work was completed about Aug. 1.

## RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 13

### Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, AUG. 30

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)

8:30-9:30 p. m.—Special radio broadcast from the New Scotland Provincial Exhibition Grounds at Amherst.

EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)

4 p. m.—Copley Plaza Trio. 4:30-5:30 p. m.—"The Day in Finance." 5:05-5:30 p. m.—Colonial dinner dance program. 5:30-6:00 p. m.—"The Day in Finance." 6:00-6:30 p. m.—"The Day in Finance." 6:30-7:00 p. m.—"The Day in Finance." 7:00-7:30 p. m.—"The Day in Finance." 7:30-8:00 p. m.—"The Day in Finance." 8:00-8:30 p. m.—"The Day in Finance." 8:30-9:00 p. m.—"The Day in Finance." 9:00-9:30 p. m.—"The Day in Finance." 9:30-10:00 p. m.—"The Day in Finance." 10:00-10:30 p. m.—"The Day in Finance." 10:30-11:00 p. m.—"The Day in Finance." 11:00-11:30 p. m.—"The Day in Finance." 11:30-12:00 a. m.—"The Day in Finance." 12:00-1:00 a. m.—"The Day in Finance." 1:00-2:00 a. m.—"The Day in Finance." 2:00-3:00 a. m.—"The Day in Finance." 3:00-4:00 a. m.—"The Day in Finance." 4:00-5:00 a. m.—"The Day in Finance." 5:00-6:00 a. m.—"The Day in Finance." 6:00-7:00 a. m.—"The Day in Finance." 7:00-8:00 a. m.—"The Day in Finance." 8:00-9:00 a. m.—"The Day in Finance." 9:00-10:00 a. m.—"The Day in Finance." 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## SWEDISH FORESTER TO TOUR RESERVES OF NEW ENGLAND

Dr. Tor Johnson of Stockholm Experiment Station and Party to Visit Many Points of Interest—Praises America's Forestry Progress

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 30 (Special)—America has made splendid progress in forest conservation when the magnitude of the task is considered and the comparatively short period in which serious work has been undertaken, according to Dr. Tor Johnson of the Swedish Forest Experiment Station at Stockholm, who will spend this week in New England studying forest conditions and the work of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station.

He was much impressed by the vast areas in this country which must be given attention, and contrasted them with the compact, intensive forests of northern Europe.

Dr. Johnson has spent several weeks in the principal forests of North America. He is accompanied by Dr. J. H. Prell of the Forest Academy and Forest Experiment Station at Tharandt, near Dresden, Ger.; F. C. Craighead, in charge of the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, and several others.

### Most Time in White Mountains

The party will be guided through New England by S. T. Dana, director of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, and other members of the staff. The first stops will be made at the Mt. Toby forest preserve of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and at the Harvard Forest in Petersham, where a large number of the forestry problems of New England are under investigation.

Vermont and New Hampshire will be pretty thoroughly covered, especially the northern parts.

The White Mountains will occupy more time than any other section. The foresters are particularly inter-

ested in examining the experimental plots on Cherry Mountain near the village of Twin Mountain, conducted by the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station. Here intensive studies are being made of important problems of reforestation, among them the best methods to use in cutting timber to secure satisfactory natural reproduction in the shortest time possible, the species which come in after cutting and their rates of growth under various conditions, and the disposal of brush and its relation to pests and fire control.

Attend New Hampshire Meeting  
The foresters will attend the meeting on Sept. 3 and 4, of the Northeastern Forest Research Council at Keene, N. H., and the annual field day in the Yale Forest at Keene, on Sept. 4.

The group is made up of foresters who attended the International Congress of Plant Sciences at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. When the congress ended the foresters started on a tour of inspection through the forest regions of the northeastern states.

Under the leadership of Prof. Ralph S. Hosmer, head of the department of forestry at Cornell University, they spent several days in the Adirondacks, where they visited the forest nursery at Saratoga Springs, the T. C. Luther Preserve at Saratoga Lake, forest plantations on the watershed of the city water supply of Glens Falls, areas typical of white pine blister rust control work near Chestertown, a section of original uncut Adirondack forest near Long Lake, the Lake Clear forest nursery, forest plantations around Saratoga Lake, Lake Placid, and Wilmington, and the Lake George region.

## Grandpa and His Young'ns



AUGUSTUS G. WESLEY  
Who Spends His Time With Little Ones at Morgan Memorial Farm, Athol

## HAPPINESS FOUND IN AIDING OTHERS

Man Gives Savings to Make Children Merry

Giving his entire fortune and devoting his life to making children happy at the Morgan Memorial farm at Athol, Augustus G. Wesley has discovered that a secret of happiness is found in making others happy.

Five years ago Mr. Wesley turned over his savings of \$5000 to the Morgan organization, asking in turn that he be allowed to help the children as long as he wished. Since then he has spent his summers at the camp, teaching the East Boston boys and girls of 15 nationalities how to make their gardens grow.

Each child has a little plot of land and "Grandpa" Wesley delights in aiding in the planting and "caring for the vegetables. He joins in their play and they all call him "Grandpa." Most of them write to him in the winter, sending him birthday cards and telling how they look forward to seeing him again.

Interest on the \$5000, given by Mr. Wesley, maintains a rest camp for elderly Boston women at Athol. This is known as the Mary Wesley camp, named after Mr. Wesley's wife.

## MANVILLE MILL FIRE ATTEMPTED IN STRIKE

MANVILLE, R. I., Aug. 30 (AP)—An attempt to fire the cotton mill of the Manville-Jencks Company here today climaxed a series of disorders prompted by the arrival of strike breakers in armored cars yesterday.

The disorders marked the first violence of the strike, which was called Aug. 18 when most of the 1700 operatives of the mill walked out in protest against the employment of non-union loom-fixers and a reported lengthening of working hours.

Agreement on all points except that of the non-union labor was reached at meetings with a federal conciliator last week and the strike ended. The Manville plant in Woonsocket, where 1000 employees declared sympathy strike, in the past few days efforts have been made to further extend the strike to the Georgia and Globe (Woonsocket) Mills of the company.

## LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETS AT SESQUICENTENNIAL OCT. 4-8

International as Well as Local Phases of Work to Be Discussed by Speakers—Round Table Conferences Also Planned

International as well as national and local aspects of library work are to be discussed by the American Library Association at its fiftieth anniversary meeting in connection with the Sesquicentennial at Philadelphia, Oct. 4 to 8, inclusive.

Charles F. D. Belden, president of the association and director of the Boston Public Library, says that numerous representatives from foreign countries and organizations are to be present. These include three from Belgium who have each been granted \$1200 for the purpose from the Educational Foundation of the Committee for Relief in Belgium. Other countries to be represented are China, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Irish Free State, Japan, Norway and Russia.

According to present arrangements proceedings are to begin with greetings from Harry A. Moore, Governor of New Jersey, on Oct. 4. Mr. Belden will give the response. Foreign delegates will then be introduced and this will be followed by a general reception.

Children's library work is to be presented by Arthur E. Bostwick of the Public Library at St. Louis, Mo.; Joy E. Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association, Washington, is to speak on school library service; Donald B. Gilchrist of the University of Rochester library, on college and university libraries; and J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., of the Boston Athenaeum, will speak on "Library Trustees."

There will be a discussion on topics of international interest. Henry Guppy, president of the British Library Association, and the John Rylands Library, in Manchester, Eng., and Thor Andersen of the University Library at Oslo, Norway, will be speakers.

The special anniversary session is to be held Oct. 6 at the Drexel Institute. Commemorative addresses are to be made by R. R. Bowker, editor of Library Journal, New York City, and Melvil Dewey, of the Lake Placid Club, New York. Library organizations are to be considered at the Oct. 8 session. M. J. Ferguson of the State Library, Sacramento, Calif., president of the League of Library Commissioners, is to present the work of the league. Sumner Y. Wheeler, of Essex County Law Library, Salem, Mass., president of the American Association of Law Libraries, will

## HANDS OFF POLICY IN MEXICO UPHELD

Patriotic Society Federation Passes Resolution

The controversy between the Mexican Government and the Roman Catholic Church, contending that it is purely a domestic affair and is not a concern of the people of the United States, the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies has passed a resolution supporting the "hands-off" policy of President Coolidge and Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State.

The resolution said that the State Council of this Federation, in its monthly meeting assembled, representing and speaking for upwards of 214,000 registered voters in this Commonwealth, do unhesitatingly pledge our steadfast support to President Coolidge and the Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, in all measures which they may deem wise to take for the protection of American citizens and the defense of their fundamental rights when living within the jurisdiction of the Government of Mexico, and be it

Further resolved, That this State Council respectfully advise President Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg, our Secretary of State, that we consider the controversy between the Church and State in Mexico as a purely domestic problem, and that it is none of the business of the people, or of the Government of the United States, to interfere, either by uninvited gratuitous advice on the one hand, or by official action by our Government on the other, and that it ill befits any loyal American citizen to stampee our Government into aggressive action at this critical period, in the affairs of our neighbor and sister Nation—the Republic of Mexico.

## JOHNSON RIGHT MAN, MR. NICHOLS BELIEVES

Mayor Nichols will ask the Civil Service Board to reconsider its rejection of the appointment of George H. Johnson as city tax collector, he said today. The Mayor may either ask the board to review the case, wherein it refused a week ago to confirm the appointment, or he may place Mr. Johnson's name before the board a second time as a new appointment, he indicated.

Mr. Johnson has been for some time the head of the commercial, industrial and publicity bureau of the city and director of public celebrations. Mayor Nichols asserted that his handling of that position demonstrated his business ability and his capacity for the collectorship. Mayor Nichols said he was not certain that Mr. Johnson would accept the post now, but he would ask him to take it. Charles J. Fox, whom the Mayor reappointed as budget commissioner, is the acting collector. The office was made vacant by the resignation of William M. McMorrow.

## ARMOUR EMPLOYEES GET \$500,000 BONUS

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 (AP)—Disclosing the recent distribution of more than \$500,000 in bonuses to super employees, officials of Armour and Company forecast that \$1,000,000 will have been paid this year, ending in 1926, almost doubling the earnings of many recipients.

Employees of the company are unorganized. The plan, spokesmen said, is designed to stimulate increased individual production.

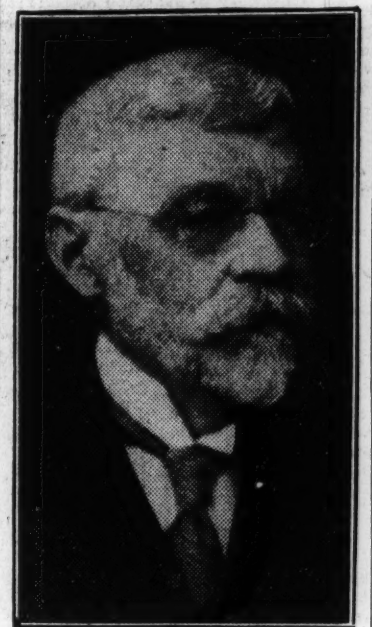
## Business and Art Linked by Conservatory President

George W. Brown, Veteran of Industry and Concert, Condones Myriad Dance Bands as Helping Students Earn Way to Playing of Good Music

When he was 15 years old, living in his native Vermont hills, George W. Brown, who for some years has been president of the New England Conservatory of Music and chairman of its board of trustees, was playing a tuba in the Vermont Regimental Band. That was in 1886.

Friends will tell of Mr. Brown's unremitting service in that phase of music having to do with helping young people to ways of studying. He

### Once Played Tuba



GEORGE W. BROWN  
President of the New England Conservatory of Music and Chairman of its Board of Trustees.

can be found sitting in a sunny window above the dull roar of traffic in Lincoln Street, where he comes to business each day from his home, surrounded by lovely gardens, at GaMup's Point in Swampscott.

He will listen to questions, but he is chary of words. He will say, reluctantly, that he has done thus and so through the years, but his words are so peppered with opinions thereby formed of change or fact. In his outer offices are serried ranks of call-bound volumes—"Les Arts des Moyens Ages," "Mercurius," "Costumes Historiques," and many others.

It is easy to conjecture that the center of the leather district is a curious place in which to find books that so mark the acquisitive, but the conjecture can be quickly disposed of with learning that they are simply odd items of a large collection, that they often contain chapters on shoes, and that if shoemaking machinery has been his business shoes have been matters of particularly romantic research for Mr. Brown. He has collected bronzes, too. In Japan and in corners of the world that are hidden, but all such facts concerning him must be suggested by others, for he has no liking at all to talk of himself. Probably comparatively few men look now on the amazing political tapestry of the Nation and remember how and why they decided to vote against Lincoln and for McClellan. Mr. Brown cast his first vote in the presidential election of 1864, and it was for McClellan. Those were the dark days which were to presage the new order.

But when he had been 15 he had gone over with the band to neighboring New Hampshire to play at a local meeting where Franklin Pierce was speaking and he was to realize the first stirrings there of an individual political conscience.

His father was a Democrat. All his kinsmen were Democrats. His father had been appointed county sheriff by a Whig Governor. In those days it was not enough to require of a man information of his religion, but his politics was scrutinized as standing in a relation of equal importance.

So when it became time for the youth to vote, George Brown voted for McClellan. Perhaps if he were pressed now he would smile and say, "Lincoln was a good man according to his lights, but at that time I did not believe his lights were all they should be." Perhaps he would just smile, for he came to see, in different ratio, the worth of Lincoln.

He knew Lincoln then to be courageous and earnest. He even believed there should be abolition, but he believed it should be tempered by an act of the Government to protect property rights in the slaves who should revert to the custody of the Government without not achieving suffrage.

Stephen Douglas was bred in the beauty of the timeless green hills of Vermont, too. And Brown who was to remain a Democrat until Mr. Bryan raised the issue of free silver, has spoken of shaking hands with "The Little Giant" during a campaign which was to give him 1,000,000 popular votes, but too few in the Electoral College.

He never saw Lincoln, but his closest boyhood friend, one Charlie Tinker, went from Northfield, Vt., the home village of the two, to place his experience as railroad telegrapher in a small town against the much larger charge of telegrapher in the office of the code service in the charge of Secretary of War Stanton. Charlie Tinker was a fluid letter writer. Through his letters his friend Brown was to gain a series of unforgettable portraits of Lincoln.

In the few words to be had from Mr. Brown of his association at the New England Conservatory the most sharply cut impression is the phenomenonally direct touch he keeps with the cumulative effects of the purpose of the school upon individual students.

It happens that for a score of years the Boston Music Settlement has also been a project Mr. Brown has desired to advance. There are those who will tell of many students who started the settling, and who entered promise and little more with which to cultivate it, who found themselves subsequently, because of the interest and deft assistance of

## TURNPIKE GETS NEW ROAD PLAN

Newburyport Traffic to Be Expedited by Side-Road Stop Signs

The "through highway" plan, with "stop" signs guarding each crossroad intersection, will be inaugurated in about two weeks on the Newburyport Turnpike, the first unit of a state-wide network of these travel lanes, authorized by the last Massachusetts Legislature, according to an announcement made by Arthur W. Dean, chief engineer of the State Department of public works.

The "stop" signs, which are being erected along the turnpike, are an innovation in New England, though the system has been in successful use in western states for a few years, not only on inter-city highways, but to an even greater extent on city boulevards. In Maryland, Michigan and other states the plan is reported to have expedited traffic movement and increased safety.

Vehicles approaching the through highway on a crossroad will be warned by an octagonal sign reading, "Through way, STOP before entering." The word "stop" will be painted in large white letters on a black strip, has been in successful use in western states for a few years, not only on inter-city highways, but to an even greater extent on city boulevards. In Maryland, Michigan and other states the plan is reported to have expedited traffic movement and increased safety.

Massachusetts highway officials chose the Newburyport Turnpike because of its directness, its volume of traffic, and its proximity to Boston for observation of the working out of the system. It will be a through way from a point near Malden to the outskirts of Newburyport. The effectiveness of the plan at the more heavily traveled crossroads will be put under observation for a time to determine if modifications will be necessary to avoid congestion. It is possible that automatic electric signals may be installed at intersections like that of the Lawrence-Salem highway.

State police officers will have instructions to enforce the "stop" regulations along the boulevard, but for the present at least no extra police will be detailed to this work. The commissioners of public works feel that motorists generally will welcome the plan as a move to expedite travel, and will co-operate.

### TRAINING CAMP DEMOBILIZES

CAMP DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 30—Demobilization took place today at the Citizens Military Training Camp and it is expected that all the students will have left the Ayer Cantonment by tonight. Approximately 5000 relatives and friends of the citizen soldiers visited the camp yesterday. At evening parade 43 medals were presented by order of Big-Gen. Malvern-Hill Barnum to students who were chosen for proficiency during the month's training session.

### LUNCHEON TO CANDIDATES

A luncheon in honor of three Republican candidates for Attorney-General will be given in the Chamber of Commerce Building next Friday by the Roosevelt Club, Robert M. Washburn, president. A reception will precede the luncheon. The candidates are Elijah Adlow, Arthur K. Reading and Alexander Lincoln.

## LENS TO PERPETUATE BEAUTIES OF MAINE

Many Noted Scenic Spots to Be Filmed

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 30 (Special)—A photographer from the Fox Film Company's staff is shortly to reproduce some of the scenic beauties of Maine.

Among the places he will visit are Bar Harbor and Lafayette National Park, Casco Bay and its various islands, including Gull Island, famous as a breeding place for the birds; Rockland and its time quaries; Brunswick and Bowdoin College and its various historical and literary associations; Eastport and the sardine industry; Passamaquoddy Bay, the Katahdin region, Arrostook, Moosehead and the Maine lake regions; Rowe's trout farm at West Burton; girls' and boys' camps, Maine fish hatcheries and various sport scenes, taken at York Cliffs, Bailey Island and elsewhere along the coast.

Benjamin Higgins, who will take the pictures, has photographed many of the most famous places of the earth. He has been in Asia Minor, Africa and eastern Europe in pursuit of his craft. He has ground his camera under the blazing sun of the Syrian Desert.

He has made pictures of historic spots in the Holy Land and photographed the islands of the Greek Archipelago. He has been in Sicily, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal and Turkey. He has been in trans-Jordan, that strange tent kingdom east of the Jordan ruled over by King Emir Abdullah, a brother of the king of Mesopotamia. He has photographed King Fuad of Egypt.

## CITIZEN SOLDIERS BREAK 1926 CAMP

Best for Four Years, Says General Barnum

CAMP DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 30 (AP)—The 1926 Citizens' Military Training Camp here closed today, and this afternoon the students, numbering 1367, were on their way home. The last review was held at 10 a. m. and various medals and cups offered at the camp were awarded at that time.

Francis J. Marudier of Medford and Robert Wright of Wayland won the two silver cups given by Governor Fuller. The cup awarded to Mr. Marudier was for outstanding traits of discipline, obedience, fair play, self-respect and patriotism, and for distinguishing himself in the course in citizenship. Mr. Wright's cup was for being the most outstanding athlete. Lieut. Col. Hy Langdon presented the trophies.

The third cup awarded, given by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, was won by Walter C. Refelt of Sheldon, Conn. The medals for honor students included four given by Edith N. Rogers of Lowell (R.). Representative from Massachusetts for four students from her district who excelled in marksmanship.

Brig-Gen. Malvern-Hill Barnum, camp commander, presented the leadership medals and complimented the students on their work, and characterized the camp as the best in his four years as commander.

## HAVERHILL FETES TRADE PEACE PACT

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 30 (AP)—Manufacturers here were paraded through the streets of this city Saturday in the greatest peace-time demonstration ever held here, celebrating the complete amity that exists between employer and employee in the Haverhill shoe industry.

More than 3000 persons, a score of bands, costumed divisions, and elaborate floats composed the spectacle. Marching with the workers and employers were members of the city government, the Chamber of Commerce, Federal Government representatives, and representatives of all other branches of the city. The parade inaugurated the first annual outing of the Haverhill shoe industry and the celebration of the great peace pact.

## POLICE OF QUINCY INSPECT LICENSES

Seek to Rid Highways of Illegal Drivers

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 30—Continuing their campaign to rid the highways of drivers who are operating automobiles illegally, Quincy police detained a large volume of traffic returning from the South Shore last night in an intensive license inspection.

Following close on the heels of the state-wide investigation made recently by Frank A. Goodwin's staff and the corresponding city police, the detention yesterday, while accepted with considerable good humor by the long line of cars, was criticized by some automobilists who contended that the amount to be gained by such practice did not warrant the holding up of heavy traffic at the turnpike. Mr. Goodwin explained that the Quincy investigation was entirely a local matter and he had no plans at the present time for a repetition of the special campaign against non-licensed drivers earlier this summer.

While the city police of the result of yesterday's examinations were not available, Quincy police officials said that nothing more than an average number of violations were noted.

## SHOE FACTORY REOPENS

MEDWAY, Mass., Aug. 30 (AP)—Work was resumed today at the plant of the Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company which has been closed for several weeks, the longest period of idleness since the plant was established 30 years ago.

The recall of cutters through preliminary to the opening of other departments. About 700 persons are employed when the plant runs at full capacity.

## LITTLE HALLS OF FAME

Boston has its halls of fame in lists of illustrious names heven into the stone beneath the eaves of public buildings, tributes to noble men and women for their contributions to the advancement of mankind. The eaves of the city hall are the eaves of those named in these scrolls of honor are given in a series of cameo sketches presented by The Christian Science Monitor from day to day.

Three classical historians form the subject of the group of sketches presented today. One of them a Greek, the others Romans, they all lived shortly before the beginning of the Christian era, and their works, like those of Plutarch, form important sources of Greco-Roman history. The names here are to be found on the third panel from the southeast corner on the front of the Boston Public Library.

POLYBIUS (Po-lyb-i-us) was the chief Greek historian of the Hellenic period and the first great example of a writer of history on the pragmatic method. He endeavored not simply to present facts, but also to ascertain the causes of those facts, and to draw from them lessons for the future. His greatest work is entitled "Universal History," and comprises in 40 books the period from 220 to 146 B. C. The first five of these have come to the present age complete. Of the others, there remain only more or less copious fragments. The general plan and scope of the history as explained by Polybius was to make plain how and why it was that in less than 60 years "all the known regions of the civilized world had fallen under the sway of Rome." His impartial love of truth, his sound judgment and experience in military and civil affairs render this history one of the most valuable and reliable ever written. Polybius was the son of a Greek general.

## LITTLE HALLS OF FAME

LIVY (Liv'y) was a great Roman historian. He set himself the task of recording the history of the Roman people from the beginning and brought it down to the year 9 B. C. He invites his readers to note especially the moral lessons taught by the story of Rome, to observe how Rome rose to greatness by the simple virtues and unselfish devotion of its citizens, and how on the decay of those qualities followed degeneracy and decline. The lasting excellence of his history is found in the superiority and beauty of his style and his rare powers of description. The numerous orations that are found in the books are regarded as models of eloquence. "The painting of the narrative is beyond description vivid and graceful," says Macaulay speaking of this history. He was a consummate artist but an unskilled and often careless investigator and critic. He was more careful to promote the national glory and present a picturesque effect than to write a true history. Livy was born in Padua in 59 B. C., but little further is known of his personal history.

NEPOS (Ne'pos) wrote "Vite Excellentium Imperatorum," or "Lives of the Illustrious Generals" with which many graduates of college and preparatory schools are familiar, it having been generally adopted as a class book in higher educational institutions. This celebrated Roman historian of the time of Julius Caesar was a friend of Catullus, Cicero and Atticus. It is distinguished for the purity of its Latin, the graceful simplicity of its style, and admirable delineation of character. While sufficient care was not exercised in the examination of authorities it supplements in many important ways other sources of information. This book and the biographies of Cato the elder and Cicero from other volumes of the series of books on the parallel lives of distinguished Romans and others, "De Viris Illustribus," are the only portion of his writings that have been preserved.

## Service

The advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor perform a valuable service. They are of service to you because they inform you where to buy dependable merchandise. They are of service to the advertiser because they carry his message to you.

You will find it helpful to make use of this service. Buy of retail merchants in your city who advertise in the Monitor. Look for the advertisements of goods which you can order by mail. Notice the announcements of manufacturers whose products can be obtained at one of your local stores.

Those who advertise in the Monitor will appreciate your patronage. They will be glad to have you tell them that you responded to their advertising.

Before making a purchase why not make it a practice to first look over the advertisements in the Monitor?



## PAID INFORMERS MEET APPROVAL OF DRY FORCES

"Under-Cover" Man Wins  
Pay, but Woman He Hired  
Cannot Collect

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—That the use of "informers," as aides to prohibition agents in apprehending law violators has met with the approval of the controller general is shown by a recent decision that prohibition agents in enlisting the services of "under-cover" men could be reimbursed for their work from the Treasury of the United States.

The case in which the decision was given by J. R. McCarl, Controller-General of the United States, arose in the Denver prohibition district and involved the expense account of one of these agents.

Rejects Payments to Woman  
In ruling on the expense account, however, Mr. McCarl rejected the item in which the claimant sought reimbursement for funds paid to a woman who was employed to aid the informer in gaining admission to a house whose tenants were suspected of law violation. He also rejected an item of living expenses. But in not rejecting the account entirely, it was ruled that informers would be accepted and would be paid from the Treasury.

According to the statement of the case that appeared in the Controller's requested an allowance of \$25.00, representing expenses he incurred as an "informer for the Bureau of Internal Revenue." His original claim for this amount had been rejected on the ground that he had performed voluntary work.

Mr. Harden asked for a review, however, denying that he was a voluntary worker and saying he was employed by the federal prohibition director of Colorado with the express understanding that he would receive his expenses and any amounts which he might expend for the purchase of liquor as evidence.

The five items in his account were street car fares, \$2.05, lodging, \$7, meals and other expenses, \$20.50, purchase of evidence, \$27.75, and \$25 to reimburse Marian Butler for information given by her at various times in connection with this last item, the Denver administrator said, "It was necessary for Mr. Harden to take a companion with him in order to make the buys. Mr. Harden also obtained part of his information from Marian Butler."

Purchaser of Evidence  
In reference to the item for the purchase of evidence, Mr. McCarl said, "With respect to item four, the ordinary procedure is for prohibition agents working in conjunction with informers to procure and pay for the evidence necessary to show a violation of the prohibition law. It is shown in the present instance, however, that the informer procured and paid for the evidence for the reason that the prohibition agents were known at this place and it would have been impossible to procure such evidence unless through the claimant. Under the circumstances the claimant may be properly reimbursed for the expense incurred for the purchase of whiskey."

The item for lodging was rejected because such expenses are not allowed to those engaged in civil work while performing services at their post of duty. As to the \$25, which was to be given to Marian Butler, the Controller-General said: "It has been held that the appropriations made for the enforcement of the National Prohibition Law does not authorize expenditures by way of entertaining friends, etc., as distinguished from dining or supper. The facts in the present case fail to show that claimant was authorized under his employment as informer to engage at the expense of the government the services of an assistant or woman companion, and such authority as may have been given him could not empower him to engage another to obtain the information or evidence which he had been engaged to procure."

## TESTS OF SCREWS TO AID INDUSTRY

Government Tried 10,000 in  
Various Woods in Research

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Answering a call that data on screws was urgently needed by industries, the Bureau of Standards has just completed a test, in which they experimented with the holding power of 10,000 screws driven into more than seven different kinds of wood.

The Bureau used specially equipped testing machines which pulled the screws from their settings and measured their holding power during the process. The results of the test, it is thought, will make possible better designs, stronger holding power, cheaper manufacture and wiser choice of certain screws for particular uses.

Manufacturers of screws have been informed by experts at the Standards Bureau that the holding power of their products can be increased and the cost of making them reduced by leaving them rough and unpolished. The effect of the design upon the gripping power also has been described.

It was found that when holding power is important the user should select the rough screws, with thin sharp threads, full diameter under the head, and a shallow slot. Screws set across the grain were found to hold a third better than when parallel to the grain of the wood.

## DANISH EXPEDITIONS START FOR GREENLAND

COPENHAGEN, Den. (Special Correspondence).—Two official Danish expeditions have just set out for Greenland. The one under Dr. Paul Norlund, with two expert assistants,

and the other under the state geologist, A. Jessen, also with a natural scientist as assistant. Dr. Norlund will make similar excavations at Igliko to those he has with such interesting results undertaken at Igliko some years ago. This latter place is the old Herjolfsnas, a few miles north of Cape Farewell, which derived its original name from Herjulf, an Icelandic name who in the year 985 accompanied Red Eric to Greenland.

Dr. Norlund's research at this place threw much light on the old Scandinavian settlements there, among other things finding frozen garments similar to those used in Europe 500 years ago. This year Dr. Norlund's expedition goes to Igliko, where the principal church of the old Greenlandic bishopric was located, while Mr. Jessen's expedition will be chiefly concerned in examining the bogs and moorland round the old Northern settlements.

## "1820 SETTLERS" AID NEWCOMERS

Descendants of Pioneers in  
South Africa Training  
Immigrant Boys

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON.—Just over a century ago, owing to the hard times experienced following on the Napoleonic wars, some 3500 British people left their homes in various parts of the British Isles and emigrated to South Africa. They were the ancestors of some 150,000 South African citizens of today and are known as "the 1820 Settlers." A hundred years later, in 1920, an association was formed to perpetuate the memory of these 1820 pioneers and to assist the right type of settlers to make their homes in South Africa. Details of the organization were given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Col. M. M. Hartigan, who looks after the work of the association in London.

The aims of the association, said Colonel Hartigan, are purely patriotic. It does not buy or sell land and strongly advises intending settlers to go out and get information on the spot before embarking any capital. It is prepared to assist married men with a minimum capital of £2000 and single men with £1500. An accepted man gets a reduced fare on the steamer, a course of free training under a farmer of repute for two years, and advice on land purchase and farm establishment. The farmer, in return for services, is asked to give the settler free board, lodging and soft laundry and practical experience.

Farmers With Capital  
There are other categories which include trained farmers with a certain amount of capital; those with guaranteed employment, and selected persons with assured incomes who wish to settle in South Africa. Since its inception in 1920, the association has dealt with over 1500 settlers with 900 dependants.

The latest scheme launched by the association is one applicable to boys from the British public schools. These boys are offered three years' training and the first of four contemplated farms has already been opened at Tarka Bridge near Cradock in Cape Province. This farm has accommodation for 30 students and 140 acres of irrigated land, as well as 1000 acres of veldt. After a year's work on the training farm they will be sent to selected South African farmers for a further two years to gain experience in the branch of farming which they have selected as interesting them most and in the management of native labor.

Boys To Have £1000  
A boy has to be between 17 and 20 years of age and a sum of £1000 must be guaranteed to be available when he is ready to start on his own account. Of this a sum of £50 has to be deposited to pay his way home in case a boy should decide not to stop in the country. For the first year £5 a month has to be paid for board and lodging.

Colonel Hartigan, who has lived in South Africa for many years, is of opinion that the country offers unrivaled opportunities to settlers with some capital. Good land is obtainable very cheaply as compared with that in some of the other dominions; labor is reasonable and plentiful; substantial help can be obtained from the Union Government, which will advance a promising settler up to nine-tenths of a farm's purchase price repayable over 40 years at 4 per cent. This means that a man can get a 1000-acre farm at about £50 a year for interest and purchase. And the 1820 Association is always at his back with help and advice and supplementary advances for further land purchase or farm improvements.

## NEW SHIPS PLANNED FOR PACIFIC TRADE

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—Increased commerce across the Pacific has resulted in the decision of shipping lines to increase their Pacific tonnage substantially during the next year. Following the announcement of large expansions in Japan's shipping, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Furness Withy Line have decided to increase their fleets.

Contracts for four large twin-screw Diesel engine liners have been let by the Furness Withy Line. These ships will be used in the trade between the United Kingdom and the Pacific coast. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is placing contracts now for the fourth and fifth of a new fleet of cargo ships and these vessels, shipping men here understand, will be used on the trans-Pacific run.

MORE PAY FOR POSTMASTERS  
WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Adoption of a schedule of payment for postmasters based on that in effect in the United States, was urged by the Manitoba Postmasters' Association at its annual meeting in Winnipeg. This would provide for the payment of a fixed salary and commissions. The association, in other resolutions, asked that the minimum regular salary for a postmaster be raised to \$100 a year, and to \$300 for night duty.

## Vienna Builders a Year Ahead of Notable Housing Schedule

25,000 Apartments Erected by City Out of Special  
Taxes for Accommodation of Working Classes  
—Rent Averages Only \$1.25 Monthly

VIENNA (Special Correspondence).—Slums will soon be a thing of the past in this capital as a result of the vigorous apartment building program undertaken by the municipality of Vienna and now approaching completion.

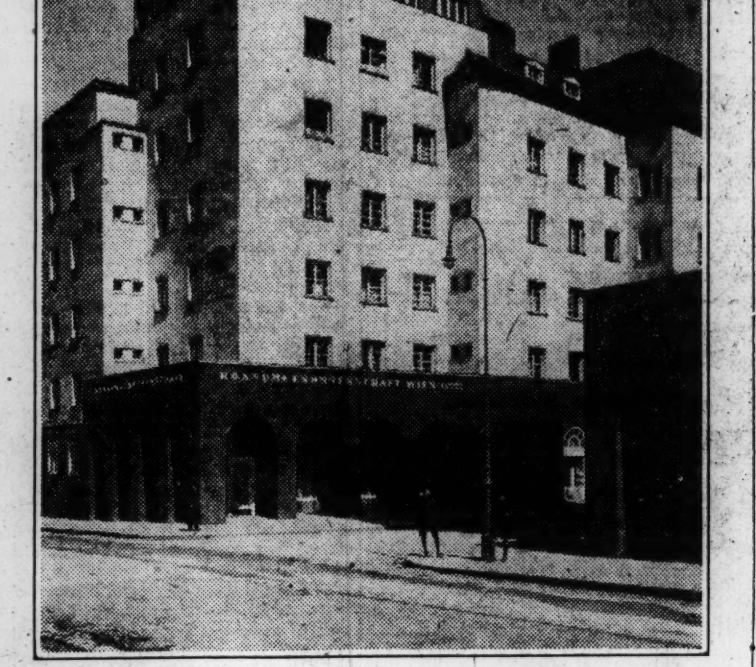
The corner stone has just been laid for the block of apartment houses concluding the scheme proposed in 1923 to supply the working classes living in wretched conditions with 25,000 apartments by the close of 1928. So rapidly has the work gone forward that the constructors are a year ahead of schedule, since the twenty-five thousandth apartment will be occupied as early as next year, and a new measure is shortly to be proposed calling for an additional 5000 dwellings.

What is extremely interesting is that these buildings have been entirely paid for out of special taxes raised by the city, the sum \$50,000,000 in all representing roughly one-quarter of the municipal budget over the period taken for their erection. The rent now charged, which averages only \$1.25 a month per apartment is taken by the city solely for upkeep.

City Controls Own Taxes  
This unusual situation is explained by the fact that when the Austro-Hungarian monarchy collapsed in 1918 and the Republic of Austria emerged, the Socialists (Social Democrats) swept into absolute control of the capital. Vienna became a separate province of this federal state possessing sovereign and unassailable powers, particularly over its financial affairs. This has permitted the city to do what it liked with taxation and to spend its large income as it wished. The result has been that the apparently well-to-do man has been heavily taxed in all manner of ways to pay for the otherwise excellent Socialist undertakings to benefit what has been termed the proletariat.

Raising of rents within the city after the war was restricted by a Socialist law. This has led to hundreds of thousands of citizens obtaining their livelihood by subletting rooms, their own rent for their apartments reckoned in depreciated currency of the crown being only a few dollars a year. The apartment house owners have suffered accordingly.

## Slums Vanish Before Apartment House



CORNER VIEW OF LARGE VIENNESE APARTMENT BLOCK  
One of the Buildings Erected by the City From Special Taxes to Supply the Needs of Workers and Their Families.

although the matter of repairs is decided as the requirement arises by specially appointed commissions.

Taxes Paid for All  
This state of affairs has, however, allowed the working classes some latitude with their small incomes, which they claim—would have had to have been considerably raised by their employers but for this concession of insignificant rents. This explains, too, why the city can rent these new apartments at so low a cost. A house-building tax yielding \$4,500,000 a year, a social welfare tax yielding \$8,500,000 yearly, an entertainment tax, a luxury tax, an exorbitant automobile tax, and several other taxes of this nature have supplied the city's coffers with the means of carrying out their ambitious and generally laudable schemes.

Nothing but praise can be offered for the new buildings. In the company of an engineer on the city building staff, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was able to visit two of these apartment blocks. One, the Reumannhof, was opened recently by the Mayor of Vienna, Herr Carl Seitz, and the other, known as Am Fachsenfeld, was completed more than a year ago. They showed amply the main ideas behind the city's labors. First of all, the question of light and air and sanitation are properly cared for. On the sites only 50 per cent is occupied by the edifices, whereas before the war the custom was to use up 85 per cent of the space allotted. Every window faces either the street or the large open courtyard. In the Reumannhof at least two-thirds of the apartments had their private balconies, which, in this flower-loving

capital, were usually edged with flower boxes. Secondly, the children's comfort has been considered. There is only one entrance—through the main gate—to the street. To go into any individual apartment, the approach must be made through the courtyard. A swimming pool, a gymnasium and a kindergarten are provided in the apartment blocks wherever it has been possible to build them. Thirdly, a healthy community settlement feeling has been given impetus by such perhaps minor details as the washing and bathing quarters. No laundrying is allowed in the individual

## How Vienna Secures for Its Workers at Low Price Satisfactory Living Conditions



A View of One of the Gigantic Apartment Blocks Recently Completed by the Municipality of Vienna to Satisfy the Need for Better Housing of the Working Classes. Every Window Faces the Street or a Large Courtyard, and Two-Thirds of the Residents Have Their Own Private Balconies.

apartments, but it is permitted free of charge in the very excellent laundry in each block. Here every modern convenience of washing and drying is placed at the housewife's convenience. The bathing and shower rooms are also clean and ample.

The apartments visited of two to three rooms were airy and decidedly cheery spots. The walls were tastefully but simply decorated, the floors were of oak, and the almost invariable box of flowers crowded the window ledges.

25,000 More Apartments Wanted  
Questioned as to what happened to the 25,000 apartments, vacated by those who were to have these 25,000

being made, consistent with the moment, to lead the people toward prohibition. Indeed, one of the strongest planks of the Social Democratic platform is their emphasis on sobriety, which the leaders emphasize as the working classes. This is made easier by the fact that these leaders are for the most part themselves teetotallers.

## BOUNDARY LINE AGREEMENT MADE

Portugal and South African  
Union Settle Amicably

CAPE TOWN (Special Correspondence).—The border between Angola, the Portuguese colony on the west coast of Africa, and the mandated territory of Southwest Africa, which has entered upon an era of limited self-government under the guidance of the Union of South Africa, recently has been the subject of negotiations between Portuguese and

Union delegations which met in Cape Town. The exact line of the boundary has always been in dispute, but this has now been amicably settled, the Union falling in more or less with the Portuguese view. But after this had been agreed upon a further important matter remained to be settled; namely, the rights of each Government in the waters of the River Cunene. On this point, too, an amicable agreement has been reached. The instrument of agreement was signed in Cape Town recently and the Portuguese delegates left for Europe shortly afterward.

The settlement is interesting as another sign of growing friendliness between the Union and the Portuguese administration in Angola. This tendency was first observable in the withdrawal by the present Government of the opposition which the Portuguese Government had maintained to the construction of the Lobito Bay railway. Then Angola consented to the appointment in the territory of a consul for the Union whose main duty is to watch the interests of a large number of families of Dutch origin who are descended from the "trek-boers" who made the great trek from the Transvaal and eventually penetrated as far as Angola.

INDUSTRIAL STRIFE  
"AN ANACHRONISM"  
Rail Chief Pleads for Rule of  
Common Sense

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 28 (AP).—Strife between labor and management in railroading, or in any other public service or industry on which the public is dependent, has become an anachronism, A. J. County, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, told the Conference on Human Relations in Industry here.

"There is room for common sense and plain dealing," he said, "but no longer is there any place for selfish, 'hard-boiled' leaders and followers who hold their places through warfare in our industrial and economic life at the expense of the public. There is no reason or excuse for the existence of such warfare as long as we have an intelligent public opinion with ample resources to keep informed of the real facts upon which to reach sound conclusions."

Mr. County declared the public would sustain co-operative relations in transportation and protection between men and management, but it would not sustain a "dictatorship of either capital or labor."

ENTERS NON-STOP FLIGHT  
PARIS, Aug. 28 (AP).—The Government Aeronautics Construction Service has cabled an official entry to compete for the \$25,000 prize offered by Raymond Orteig of New York, for the first plane to make a non-stop flight from New York to Paris, or vice versa. The proposed entry is a "reconnaissance" or "scout" type motor of 420-horsepower similar to the type used by René Fonck in the Sikorsky machine. Captain Arrachart has been chosen to pilot the plane with Captain Colli as navigator.

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## CHEMISTS TO DISCUSS RUBBER FROM INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS

Symposium, in Which Representatives of Various Nations  
Will Take Part, Will Form Important Section of  
American Chemical Society Meeting

Various phases of the rubber situation will be discussed at the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the American Chemical Society, to be held in Philadelphia, Sept. 6-10, part of which will be devoted to a symposium on raw rubber. This meeting is expected to be one of the largest and most interesting ever held. Experts who are very close to their subjects have been selected to talk on the particular phases with which they are most familiar. The symposium will assume an international aspect, and the speakers will talk on modern scientific, technical and economic sub-

organization, on "The Chemistry of Guayule" are regarded as very important. "Wild and Plantation Rubbers of Africa and Tropical America" will be discussed by Dr. H. N. Whitford of the Rubber Association of America. R. P. Dinsmore of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. will describe the study of the physical structure of latex and raw rubber by means of the microscope. Dr. G. B. Whitby of McGill University will discuss the character and importance of resins in natural rubber, together with recent work in this field. "A Comparison of the Physical

Properties of New Rubber with those of Compounded Vulcanized Rubber," will be discussed by W. B. Wiegand of Bimby & Smith, New York City. The possibility of new substances dissimilar in structure to rubber, replacing it on account of superior physical and economical reasons is a distinct possibility in the future. Dr. E. B. Spear, of the Thermatomic Company will give a history of the research work in this direction. A talk on the present lack of alternative materials, will be given by Dr. A. D. Little.

NORWAY'S ARBITRATION  
MEASURE POSTPONED  
OSLO (Special Correspondence).—The bill calling for compulsory arbitration in industrial conflicts introduced by the liberal cabinet in power last year will not come up for debate by the Storting this session. The bill was put forward for revision the responsibility of labor organizations for tariffs agreed upon to meet illegal strikes, protection of persons willing to work, and regulations for balloting and strikes.

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## Knights of the Round Table Seek to Restore Legionary Fortress

Seattle Branch Initiates Move to Raise Fund for Excavations at Caerleon, England, Where King Arthur and His Men Met

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—A campaign to raise funds to help excavate the old Roman fortress at Caerleon, in England, the supposed site where King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table met, has been started by the Seattle branch of the International Knights of the Round Table.

The proposition has been presented to the international officers, Edward A. Parker, president, and Carlos G. White, governor of extension at Oakland. The project has aroused among the officials enthusiastic support, and they have referred the question with their endorsement to the 50 Round Tables that have been organized in the United States and Canada.

Further action probably will be taken at the forthcoming third international convention of the Knights of the Round Table, to be held in Toledo, O., Sept. 15 to 18, inclusive. It is probable that the American and Canadian Tables will raise the fund needed by the Caerleon excavation committee.

**Presented Site to England**  
The story of the action contemplated began when one of the Seattle Knights, and the historian of the Seattle Table, Vivian M. Carkeek, read an article in The Christian Science Monitor stating that the London Daily Mail had bought the site of the amphitheater at Caerleon, England, and presented it to the British Nation, but that funds were needed to excavate the fortress.

Mr. Carkeek wrote the London Daily Mail and asked why the Knights of the Round Table in this country could do. He received replies from the editor-in-chief of the Daily Mail and from Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, director of the National University of Wales in Cardiff, and president of the Caerleon excavation committee. Both writers expressed themselves as deeply appreciative of the interest and its promise of the further cementing of the tie binding the two countries closer.

**Task a Big One**  
Dr. Wheeler in his letter said: "The task before us is a big one. Within the legionary fortress about 20 acres are still available for excavation, and outside the walls at least a similar area is known to contain remains of Roman buildings. Here is the only chance now left in Great Britain of acquiring any extensive information as to the plan and history of a Roman legionary fortress."

"Close outside the walls of the fortress is the site of the most popular name of which still associates it with the Arthurian romances. The editor of the Daily Mail, with a keen appreciation both of our needs and of the best means of arousing popular interest in them, has provided the funds for the purchase of this site. The ancient structure remains, however, covered by many hundreds of tons of earth, and if the monument is to be fully appreciated by the public to whom it belongs, the site must be cleared, moved under skilled supervision. Among the tasks which now await us, this from a popular point of view is one of the most extensive."

"If the Knights of the Round Table in the United States could come to the rescue in this way by helping to provide funds for the excavation of King Arthur's Round Table, they would be giving a dramatic lead to public opinion in this country; indeed, action of this kind would do more than any other single thing to reinforce the action by the Daily Mail in stirring up the British public to an adequate appreciation of this great center of history and legend."

**American Member Named**  
Dr. Wheeler asked the international order to name a member to act upon the committee in England, having charge of raising funds, and the international officers have nominated Mr. Carkeek. Mr. Carkeek will attend the convention at Toledo as a delegate from the Seattle Table.

"The order known as the Knights of the Round Table is an international club," said Mr. Carkeek, in discussing the Caerleon proposition with a Monitor representative. "It was formed at Oakland, Calif., March 20, 1922. It is the only organization of the kind having a literary and legendary background and setting. The membership of each Table is limited to 123 members, the supposed number of King Arthur's knights sitting about the original table."

"The motto of the Knights of the Round Table is, 'He who seeks to serve a brother best serves himself.' The motto is based upon a dramatic incident of the withdrawal by King Arthur of the famous sword, Excalibur, from where it had been embedded in solid rock."

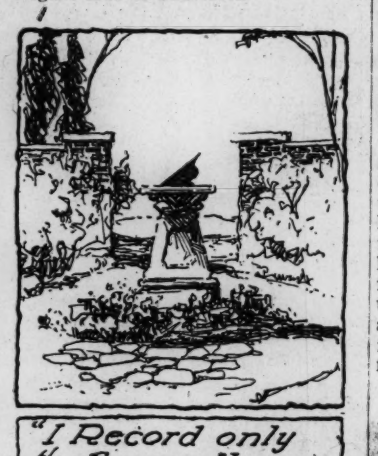
"Each Round Table is supposed to render some specific service. One Round Table that I know reclaims drug addicts. Another looks after deserving boys. Still another takes care of the schooling of deserving girls."

**English Order Founded in 1720**  
"It is interesting to know that in Outfitters to Madame and Mademoiselle L. Slesinger & Son on Charles Street, 216 North BALTIMORE

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addition to the American and Canadian Round Table," said Mr. Carkeek, "there is an English Round Table which has no connection with our Table. The order was founded in 1720. I have met nearly every week since its founding, and for 100 years has maintained a club room at Simpson's restaurant in the Strand. In early days Caerleon was known as Isca, and for about 400 years was the headquarters of the Second Roman legion. It was an important city in Roman times. The Roman legion finally left it, and the British and Welsh who then occupied it changed the name to Caerleon, meaning hill or fortress of the legion, as the word Caer means hill or fortress. This name was later corrupted to Caerleon. When Tennyson wrote his 'Idylls of the King,' he lived at Caerleon in order to get into the romantic atmosphere of the place. It is generally admitted that Caerleon is the Camelot of Arthurian literature."

Mr. Carkeek states it as his opinion that in the near future the American and Canadian Knights of the Round Table will hold their conventions at the identical spot where so many centuries ago King Arthur and the Knights met at Caerleon.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

**Task a Big One**  
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who felt so deeply his debt of gratitude to a true friend, the balance still stood on the wrong side of the ledger. The merchant soon thereafter was called out of town for a few days and when he returned it occurred to him that it was time to have his small orchard pruned, so he called up his pruner friend to engage him to do the work. But on investigating the merchant found his grove already perfectly pruned. The work had been done while he was out of town, not for compensation but as a labor of love.

## FAIR PROTECTION FOR FARM ASKED

Equal Share With Industry in Special Privileges Advised by Educator

By the Associated Press  
DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 30—Legislation that will permit the American farmer to enjoy as great protection at the hands of the Government as is enjoyed by other industries is the greatest need of the United States, Charles W. Pugsley, president of South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts declared in an address before the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation at the Iowa State Fair.

Such legislation, Dr. Pugsley declared, would mean enactment of new laws permitting effective help in caring for farm crop surpluses. He explained that it might take the form of export equalization fee or of a bounty or bonus on exports.

"If these plans fail," said Dr. Pugsley, "it may be necessary to destroy the protection which industry and laborers enjoy if agriculture is to hold its own."

Dr. Pugsley said he expected to be severely criticized for his statements on farm relief, but he felt secure in the belief that the Government itself has weakened its position on relief for the farmer when it admittedly helped every other kind of industry, including the railroads. He asserted that if the Government had not virtually subsidized such other industries, it might have had some valid excuse for its failure to help agriculture.

**Centering of Wealth**  
The Nation, the speaker said, should adopt policies which will return to the agriculture areas more of the wealth which has been centered in Eastern industrial cities.

"Chicago does not belong to Illinois," Dr. Pugsley said. "A large group of states in the central West built Chicago. Yet Illinois is the only State with the power to tax Chicago. Detroit was not built by Michigan. Every automobile owner, or most of them aided to build Detroit. The Twin Cities (St. Paul and Minneapolis) belong to the wheat producing states of the northwest and New York belongs to the Nation."

There is only one way in which Iowa can tax her property in these, her cities, that is through the Federal Government. Some of this is being done by means of federal aid. Iowa gets a sum of money for roads, postal service and education, but not nearly in proportion to her contribution.

"Surveys show that taxation rates are higher in agricultural regions than in industrial centers. We have not as good schools and they cost us more per dollar of taxable property. The reason is clear. We have contributed our wealth to build industrial centers where we cannot reach them with our local taxation machinery."

**Tax Revision Urged**  
"I am strongly for a revision of our taxation policies to bring justice to rural communities," Dr. Pugsley deprecated "the short-sighted national policy" which he said allows the votes of the industrial system to block every movement for development of inland waterways, especially the Mississippi River, in the face of expert engineering opinion as to the feasibility of the plans.

"The Government should pay more attention to those nations competing with American farmers, and to nations which consume our agricultural products," he declared. "I have nothing but praise for the part this Government has played in developing markets for the products of our factories, and for the energy it has expended in bringing to manufacturers information concerning the plans to their competitors in foreign ports. I insist that the farmer is entitled to more Government help along these lines."

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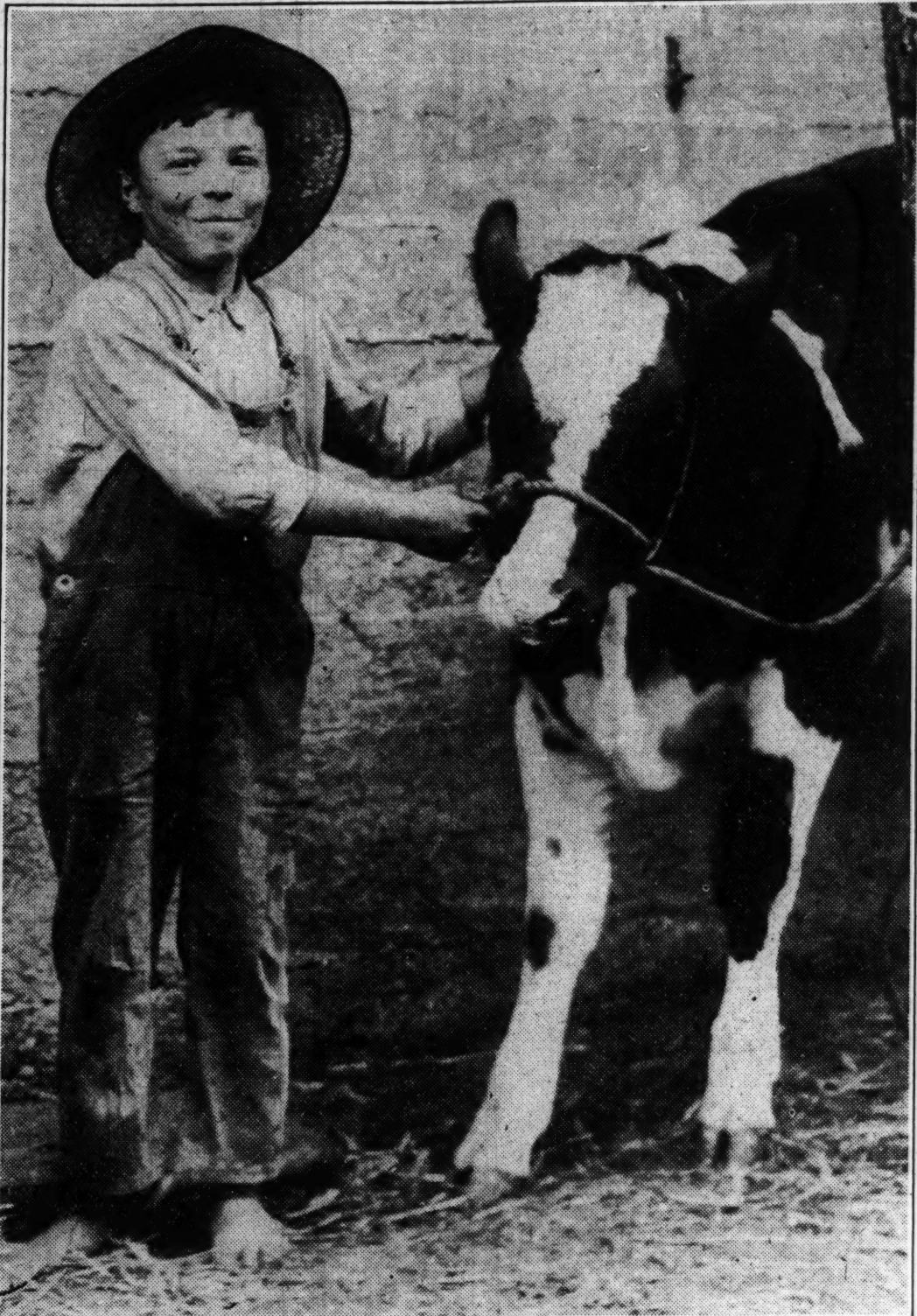
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## Two First Prizes—The Smile and the Calf



Here We Find Nicholas Liefeld, One of the Many Junior Exhibitors at the Minnesota State Fair. His Prize Holstein Calf Declines to Smile Despite the Honors Paid Him. "Happy Nicholas," However, Was More Obliging.

## POWER CONFERENCE WILL OPEN IN BASEL

33 Countries to Take Part, and Some 500 Delegates

BASEL (Special Correspondence)—The first sectional meeting of the World Power Conference will take place here on Aug. 31, in connection with the international exhibition for inland navigation and utilization of hydraulic power. Each participating country was asked to submit not more than one report on each of the following five subjects: Utilization of water power, and inland navigation; exchange of electrical energy between countries; the economic relations between electrical energy produced hydraulically and that produced thermally; electricity in agriculture, and railway electrification.

The reports are written in the mother tongue of the authors, but summaries of the contents are published in English, French, and German.

Thirty-three countries have agreed to take part in the conference and 70 reports have been received from 15 countries. Great Britain is sending 30 official delegates, and the number of delegates all told will be about 500.

The great task assumed by the first World Power Conference, which was held at the British Empire Exhibition in 1924, to promote contact between engineers and the technical and financial representatives and to work for international understanding will be continued by this sectional meeting at Basel.

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THE AVENUE AT NINTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

United Mine Workers of America, has found more compelling the consideration of a long-term contract from the Peabody Coal Company. Mr. Farrington was quoted as having said the United States mining industry is 100 per cent over-developed, and that union wages are so high that union operators could not compete with open-shop operators. He added:

"By accepting the executive position with the Peabody Company, in which my duties will be chiefly concerned with relationship with the miners and their problems, I firmly intend and expect to be able to continue my efforts to ameliorate the position of the workers and to promote a clearer understanding and good will between the men and the owners."

## W. C. T. U. OPENS DRY CAMPAIGN

National Treasurer Says What Wets Really Want Is Liquor

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 30 (Special)—Launching a vigorous offensive against opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment by challenging their good faith in their demand for State regulation, Mrs. Margaret Munns, treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., opened the national campaign of her organization for dry victories in the November elections. Mrs. Munns spoke at a mass meeting arranged by the Kane County W. C. T. U.

"The liquor interests have balked at local option, regulation, licensing and 'state-wide prohibition,'" said Mrs. Munns. "Throughout all those experiments the liquor business was the great law breaker. Now that they are asking us to retreat from national prohibition, to what point do they wish us to return? Can they point out any law which they ever obeyed?"

"The wets say they simply want to reform the state of demoralization into which society has fallen, but what they really want is a chance to sell and drink liquor. We are asked to believe all young America is skipping down a flaming path and that we are worse off than in those fearful years when at least 50,000 dance halls in this country sold liquor all night long."

"To clarify the issue the W. C. T. U. adopted a simple policy which is to impress on the voters that, first, prohibition is the best method of dealing with the liquor problem, and second, no matter what the wets say, what they want is intoxicating liquor. The various attacks from the wets, no matter in what form they are presented, are preliminary to a grand effort to wipe prohibition from the laws."

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## WHEAT ACREAGE SURVEY TAKEN

Growers Advised to Expect Little Change Next Year in World Markets

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Wheat growers are advised by the Department of Agriculture that the world market situation confronting them probably would show little change from the present in 1927, and that they should not expect conditions similar to those prevailing in 1925, when prices were on a domestic market basis.

"It does not seem likely that the world market situation for wheat next year will be materially different from the present," the department states, "as there is little indication of any material expansion in acreage outside the United States, and the carry-over next July is not likely to be large. Barring unusually high yields such as occurred in 1915 and 1923, over a large part of the world, foreign competition probably will be about on a par with the present year."

"If American farmers carry out their intentions to increase winter acreage 14.4 per cent and abandonment and yields are average, a winter wheat crop of around 573,000,000 bushels would be produced, which would be about 9 per cent less than that harvested in 1925. With this average yield next year there would be a surplus for export and additions to carry over or around 200,000,000 bushels.

"Farmers should not be misled by the relatively high prices received for the wheat crop harvested in 1925, when prices were on a domestic basis. Under normal conditions they should expect in 1927, prices more in line with world prices. Farmers in sections which normally have a large corn acreage should also keep in mind, in making a shift in wheat acreage, that the present unfavorable situation for corn is likely to be repeated next year. In planning production, farmers should consider also what producers in competing countries are doing."

"The areas sown in wheat in competing export countries outside of Russia and the Danube countries expanded considerably during the war, and have been maintained or continued to expand since the war. With average yields, foreign competition probably will be maintained, and may be slightly increased."

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Historian Talks About Heroes

"YESTERDAY," began the Historian, "I chose at random two novels for light reading, two novels of which I had heard or read nothing whatever,—one by an American and one by an English author,—and both were the stories of literary young men."

"Ah!" said the Scribbler sotto voce, "so you, too, have made the discovery."

"And now I come to think of it," continued the Historian without heeding the interruption, "the novel you left here last week was likewise the story of a shy and sensitive young author."

"As was the one Miss A. liked so well, and the one you found so amusing."

"Yes, yes. Modern literature, it seems, is deluged with literary heroes. The man of letters is usurping the place of the man of valor, who was the hero of the first epic, the first drama, the first romance, and who has dominated literature even as he has dominated history through the centuries. Unbelievable as it is, the wielder of the pen is taking precedence over the wielder of the sword."

"All of which the wielder of the pen bears with the utmost complacency no doubt."

"That is to be expected," said the historian, "since he has hoped and dreamed and labored for it years without end."

"You mean that he is responsible for it, and not the editors and the publishers and the reading public, as we like to fancy."

"He alone is responsible, though circumstances have somewhat abetted him of late. The feud between the pen and the sword is very old indeed, so ancient that we can only surmise its beginning. All this time the man of letters has been striving, secretly and subtly, to displace his formidable rival."

"But—"

"He did not portray a literary hero."

"Ah, no. Not he. He was far too subtle for that. The time was not yet ripe for so bold a step, as he, the soldier, well knew. Instead he devoted his monumental work to the derision of the man of valor. He made laughter of the fool which to try his rival off the pedestal."

"I doubt—"

"Why doubt? Did he not confess to no other object than to weaken the hold and attention which books of chivalry have on the world, and on the common people? This pretended nonsense, as he termed it, this profound, sweet and universal humor, which the critics acclaim, what is it after all but a mighty stroke of the pen for the pen? And

what his book of books but a tilting at the windmill of literary convention? In his remarkable preface he acknowledged it to be so. In a certain curious discourse on arms and letters delivered by the Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance he made it equally clear. And having made so excellent a beginning, Cervantes wisely left the rest to his successors in the calling of letters."

"And they?"

"They, it seems, have been similarly sage and subtle. I have not gone into the subject thoroughly, but I recall instances where they have, at long intervals, imposed the man of letters upon the unsuspecting public. They have so well entangled him in conventional plots as to conceal the fact that he is not the conventional hero. And the public, reading of his rather drab, misunderstood existence, admiring his patience and fortitude, rejoicing in his ultimate success, has been so engrossed as to be utterly oblivious of the fact. Thus encouraged, the wielders of the pen have repeated the experiment, growing more and more bold with each success. Now, as even such casual observers as you and I can hardly fail to note, they are presenting him more and more frequently. He is being recognized, accepted, liked."

"And so shall live happily ever after."

"That remains to be seen, of course. Meredith's literary heroes,—and by the way Meredith was a noteworthy disciple in the cause—are quite well known, quite famous in a way. There are Evan Harrington and his half-written history of Portugal, Richard Faverel with his neatly tied, named and numbered manuscripts of rhyme, Sir Austin with his aphoristic Pilgrim's Scrip, and Nevil Beauchamp with his dreams of a pure and mighty newspaper, unmatched in sincerity, all with a decided literary twist, you see. Autobiographical touches, some will have it, but I see no reason why they may not be accounted able argument for the pen as well."

"I suppose you would say the same of Walpole's Peter Westcott, Henry Galsworthy and Henry Trenchard, whom he fondly returns to every now and then."

"I might if I knew them, but I do not."

"And I suppose you would call Wells reference to Wells in *Christine* Albert's Father a most valiant stroke."

"A stroke for Wells at any rate," smiled the historian. "That is good. But it is not further evidence for my point: that the question is no longer, 'Who is writing of the literary hero,' but 'Who is not?'"

"It is if you count Tommy, or whatever his name was, and the pedestrian novel he was always writing but never wrote."

"The great unwritten books of the world—a tempting theme—"

"Yes, but tell me whether you also account such books as Locke's *Tale of Triana*, in which the hero merely poses as an author?"

"A subtle stroke indeed, truly Cervantesian."

"And what do you say of the newer type of book in which the soldier or literary figure no longer suffices, but is doubled, trebled and multiplied?"

"You mean?"

"I mean such as Galsworthy's *White Monkey*, in which an author, a junior member of a publishing firm, and a popular poet are found among the principal characters, while a novelist whose books are now caustic, now sentimental, a greater dramatist with upstanding hair, a critic, a poet of the Shelley type, and various and sundry literatures make up the crowded background."

"That it somewhat surpasses the Professor's House of your beloved Miss Cather, in which I find the professor himself devoting fifteen years to an engrossing piece of work which wins the Oxford prize for history, his son-in-law writing 'uplift' editorials and daily prose poems, and his protégé keeping the kind of a notebook that Miss Cather herself might keep."

"Yes, a perfect tribute to fine writing, was it not? That paragraph about Tom Outland's diary? I hoped you would notice that. Are we finished with the subject of the Cervantes Club, its origin and intrigues?"

"We shall conclude it when I have read these books," observed the Historian. "I am now looking for the literary heroine, the lady of letters, the—"

"The wielder of the pen, you should say," interrupted the Scribbler, "and you are going to find her, too, if that is Spenser of This Parish."

## The Glory That Is

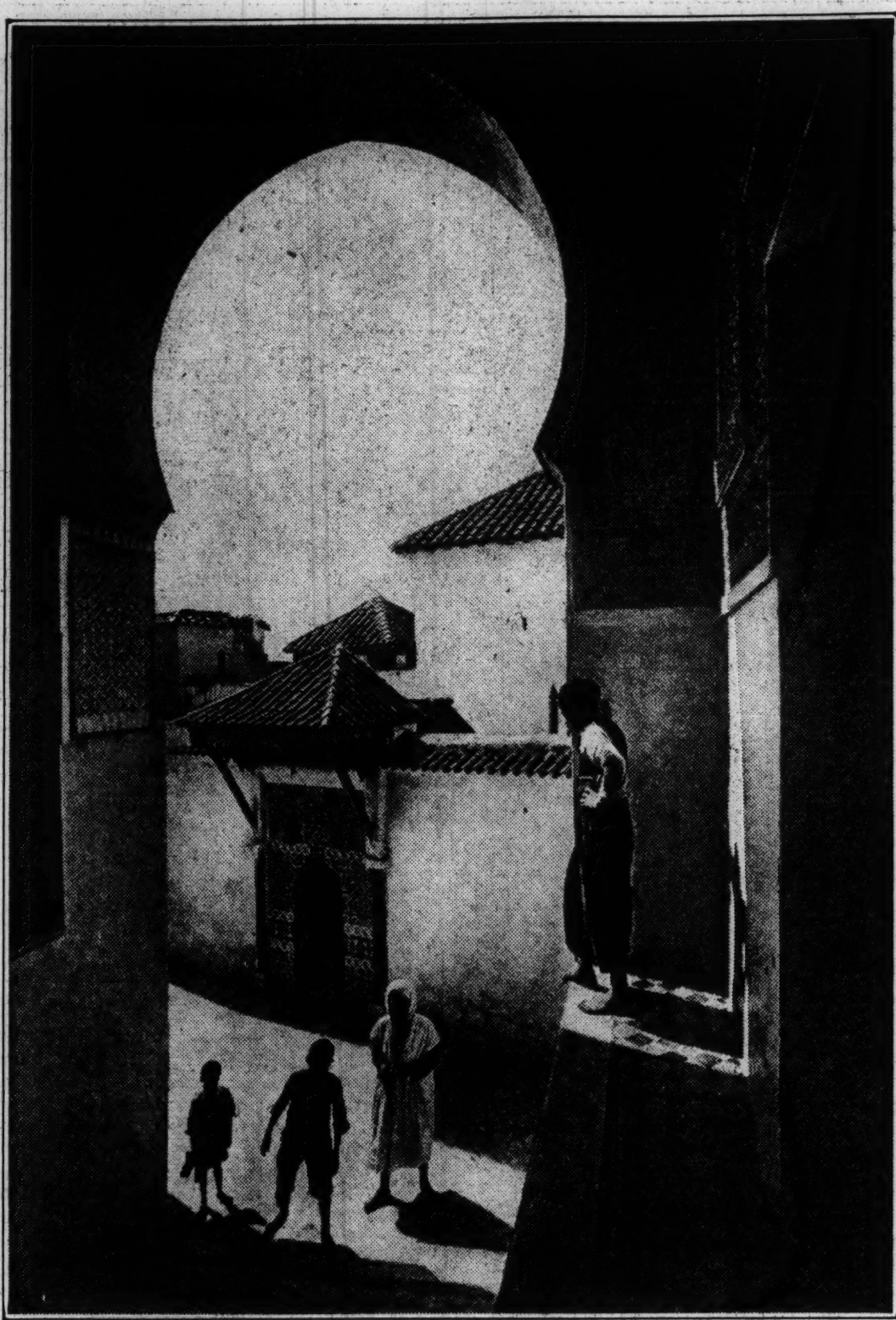
Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Little I know of Greece;  
Why then is my thought bloom  
When I hear that simple word?  
Why do I find 'Grecian' the loveliest  
Of adjectives?  
Why in my reading  
Do I pause, transported, over the  
Worn phrase—  
"The blue Aegean."  
And why do these old words  
Glimmer for me like stars over the  
Sea?  
Mycenae, Mitylene, Thermopylae, Salamis?  
Why should there be a quieting  
In that old reference, "The Blue Aegean?"  
A. E. Johnson.

## The Honorable Little Gentleman

One of the most significant and striking features of the rural life of Japan is the all-important part played in it by the women. Whether it is the planting, transplanting, or harvesting of the rice that is on hand, they are always to the fore; they feed the silkworm, and conduct most of the delicate and important operations connected with it. . . . What would be the loss to the silk industry were it not for the woman's share in it? One can scarcely conceive, nearly two million families, representing perhaps eight million people, are engaged in the task of rearing the O koma, "The honorable little gentleman," as this precious worm is styled! Their homes are found mainly in the mountain districts of central Japan, and are better and bigger than those of the average peasantry. They consist usually of two stories, and are provided with the peculiar chimneys called for by the heating arrangements needed for the worm's well-being. No toil is so exacting as that which he involves. In childhood he has to be fed seven or eight times a day, and in sultry August his nurses only get some three or four hours' rest in the whole twenty-four. The night-long noise of the nibbling of the countless myriads in some farmer's homestead is as the scratching of ten thousand pens in a great university examination hall.

It is believed that any harsh, noisy, ill-mannered behavior in his presence at this period will seriously affect the quality of the silk he is to produce. We can realize, therefore, what an important disciplinary influence he must exert on the character of those over whom he holds such despotic sway! . . . The situation and the climate of a large part of the central and southern provinces of Japan are particularly favorable to the all-important industry of sericulture, and with the mild climatic conditions and the abundance of cheap labour afforded by one of the most intelligent and industrious of all the world's peasantry, it is not surprising that more than half of the world's silk is produced in Japan, which country exports about thirty per cent of its total output of the raw article. Of all the goods which she sends to other lands this is the most important. . . . Among the many incidental witnesses to the regard in which the precious worm is held—and let us not forget his formal distinction as O koma, "The honorable little gentleman"—is a charming little bit of ritual at a time when the ordinary and all-engrossing operations concerning him are yet a long way off. It usually takes place in winter, on whichever day in January happens to coincide with what is known as Hatsu-u ("The first day of the Year"), the old-time Calendar period named after the fourth sign of the zodiac, U, being the abbreviation for Usagi, "Hare." On this occasion a kind of Christmas-tree is set up in the house, and the honor of the little friend, decorated with cakes of rice-flour, gaily coloured. The mayu-tama is believed to act as a reminder to the silkworm tribe in general that its preciousness is never forgotten and an assurance of the pleasure derived from the bounties conferred by him upon those whose chief concern he is.—Walter Weston, in "A Wayfarer in Unfamiliar Japan."

St. Helena's Color  
I forget a good many of the points of St. Helena, but a few still cling to memory. One in particular was a hole in a lonely rock called "The Emperor's Eye." This was a huge mass of stone with a tunnel drilled through it as if done by a "bit" in the hand of a mighty giant. Here Napoleon was said to come often. Standing behind the hole, the effect was like looking through a telescope. Of course, you saw nothing but sky and water—limitless water—but the sea seemed blue, and the sky-tints richer and pinker, the grey tones when gazed at from the open. . . . Another place of interest was the Geranium Valley, the walk to which formed one of our favorite rambles. The road, winding away from the town, rose to a peak which overhung a sort of ravine where the flowers of the geranium bloomed in such profusion that the eye was almost dazzled looking at them, while their perfume scented the island like a summer-house. . . . We used to say the Garden of Eden could not possibly have looked prettier than this. Blowing over the opposite hill, the flowers broke and fell in plumes and tufts and feathers of colour cloud. Here, trailing down the hillside in cascades of vermillion and orange; there, topping the crest of some immense boulder, overhanging and dishing in festoons of living emerald and pink, the grey tones and the stone beneath gleaming palely through. Here, suspended from some jutting rock, and falling like stalactites in a cave, and the colour darting everywhere from their glittering facets as the light air moved them, like rays from opiums. Here a slab of soft-hued mother-of-pearl; there a massed battalion of red-coated soldiers; over there, look, a patch of shining snow. All the colours of the rainbow blended in exquisite harmony—a glorious poem in tone.—Sam Noble, Abbot Seaman, in "An Autobiography."



Photographer, R. Prouho, Hussein-Dey, Algeria

A Typical Saracen Arch in Algiers

## L'Architecture qui n'a pas été faite de Main d'Homme

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

NOMBREUSES sont les analogies entre le sol-disant développement du caractère et le travail de l'architecte et du constructeur. Les poètes et les écrivains de tous temps les ont fait ressortir. En terminant son œuvre: *Les Sept Lampes d'Architecture*, John Ruskin dit: "Je me suis arrêté, non une fois ni deux fois, en écrivant, et souvent j'ai arrêté le cours de ce qui, autrement, eût pu être une persuasion importune, lorsque la pensée m'est venue, que bientôt peut-être toute architecture sera vaine, excepté celle qui n'est pas faite de main d'homme." Le sacrifice, la vérité, le pouvoir, la beauté, la vie, la mémoire, l'obéissance, sont les attributs désignés en tant que lampes d'architecture ainsi que se le rappelleront ceux qui connaissent ce livre.

D'un bout à l'autre, la Bible abonde en allusions métaphoriques à la construction sous ses nombreux aspects. C'est ainsi que l'auteur des Proverbes parle de la méthode divine de construire: "C'est par la sagesse que la maison est bâtie, et c'est par la prudence qu'elle est affermie. Par l'intelligence, les chambres sont remplies de tous les biens précieux et agréables." Dans toutes les saintes Ecritures, depuis les instructions données pour la construction de l'arche dans la Genèse jusqu'à la vision de la cité sainte dans l'Apocalypse, Dieu se révèle comme seul constructeur véritable, tandis que Ses œuvres sont parfaites et éternelles, ainsi que cela est prouvé.

Actuellement la perfection et la permanence de l'univers réel et spirituel de Dieu pourrout sembler bien éloignées de l'expérience humaine. A la page 68 de *Science et Santé* avec le *Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy, la Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, donne cette assurance: "Nous apprendrons un jour comment l'Esprit, le grand architecte, a créé les hommes et les femmes dans la Science." Dans tous ses écrits elle enseigne que ce qu'il y a de bon dans la création réelle et son indestructibilité pourrout se manifester dans l'expérience personnelle de chacun, grâce à son mode de penser et de vivre selon la justice.

Construire comme Dieu, construit, tel est sans nul doute le but auquel aspire tout Chrétien sérieux. Pour faire ceci, il faut avant tout que l'on apprenne à connaître Dieu et Sa création spirituelle parfaite. La Bible nous apprend que les anciens prophètes avaient coutume de consacrer beaucoup de temps à méditer sur la nature de Dieu et à contempler Ses œuvres. En ce faisant, on pourra peu à peu atteindre le modèle parfait et l'imiter par la pensée et par les actions. Les modèles imparfaits sont l'une des causes principales du mauvais travail. A la page 248 de *Science et Santé* nous lisons ceci: "Il nous faut former des modèles parfaits dans la pensée et les contempler constamment, autrement nous ne les reproduirons jamais dans des vies sublimes et nobles. Que le désintéressement,

## Architecture Not Made With Hands

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANIFOLD are the analogies between so-called character development and the work of the architect and builder. Poets and writers in all times have pointed these out. In concluding his work, "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," John Ruskin says, "I have paused, not once nor twice, as I wrote, and often have checked the course of what might otherwise have been importunate persuasion, as the thought has crossed me, how soon all Architecture may be vain, except that which is not made with hands." Sacrifice, truth, power, beauty, life, memory, obedience, are the attributes designated as the lamps of architecture, as those familiar with this book will recall.

From beginning to end the Bible abounds with metaphorical references to building in its many aspects. Thus does the writer of Proverbs state the divine method of building: "Through wisdom is an house builded; and by understanding it is established; and by knowledge shall the chambers be filled with all precious and pleasant riches." Throughout the sacred writings, from the instruction for building the ark in Genesis to the vision of the holy city in the Apocalypse, God is revealed as the only true builder, while His works are shown to be perfect and eternal.

At present the perfection and permanence of God's real, spiritual universe may seem far removed from human experience. On page 68 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, holds out the assurance, "Sometime we shall learn how Spirit, the great architect, has created men and women in Science." In all her writings she teaches that the goodness and indestructibility of the real creation may be brought into the personal experience of everyone through righteous thinking and living.

To build as God builds is undoubtedly an aim cherished by every earnest Christian. To do this, one must first become acquainted with God and His perfect spiritual creation. From the Bible we learn that it was the custom of the ancient prophets to spend much time in meditation on the nature of God and in contemplation of His works. In this way may the perfect model be attained, little by little, and patterned in thought and deed. Imperfect models are one of the chief causes for poor work. On page 248 of *Science and Health* we read: "We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives. Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of

heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear." So in order to build as God builds we must express Godlike qualities. To the degree that we do this we are building on the firm foundation of truth—for God is Truth,—and our work will be correspondingly lasting.

Manifestly, the primary object of material building is to protect, to shelter. Walls, houses, castles, fortresses, lighthouses, dykes, all are to protect men and their possessions from various forms of seeming harm. Perhaps no lesson, however, has been more clearly taught the present generation than the unreliability of material means of protection. In increasing numbers mankind is looking for a security "not made with hands."

Christian Science teaches that God's creation is now perfect and intact. It shows that men need to correct their false sense of creation as destructible, imperfect, inadequate, and transitory, and to see it as God sees it, in its perfection and immutability. An understanding of this fact establishes them on a sure foundation, even as the writer of Proverbs has declared in the verse quoted above, causing them to manifest enduring, Godlike qualities. It must follow that a knowledge of Truth will fill the chambers of life with what is pleasant, precious, and harmonious, and that all real activity is directed by wisdom. "Mind is the architect that builds its own idea, and produces all harmony that appears" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 41). Mind being God, in the perfection of His building is man's security.

In the first chapter of Genesis it is written that God made man after His own likeness. This being so, man's individuality is eternally perfect; hence there is actually no such thing as character development. What really takes place is the elimination of the belief of a material personality through the exercise of God-given and Godlike qualities, which bring to light man's original nature as the perfect child of the perfect Parent, God, divine Love, as the only creator and builder. In all his activities the real, spiritual man reflects the divine activity and creative power, with the assurance of success, prosperity, achievement, permanence, and gladness. Let us, then, labor to see ourselves as God sees us—in His image,—that we may build as He builds. Then may we say with Paul, "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." (In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Rainbow Trail

By JOHN RUSE WOODWARD

SANDY BROWN looked as hard as his two eyes could at a zig-zag path that led down the mountain side.

"Wonder where it goes to," said he, "that trail yonder?"

He was sitting on the top rail of a pig pen.

The trail has been there ever since Sandy could remember. But of late it had come to mean something more to him than hard-worn path—one that stepped leisurely off through tall pine trees, wound around great granite boulders, and finally dipped away, losing itself in Scalbyark Cove.

"That path is like a rainbow," Sandy's thoughts ran on. "It doesn't look like one—but it acts like one. It acts just like the one that lady told me about. The lady who came up here once and tried to get Dad to send me to school. . . . What you reckon a school is? I dunno. But anyhow I'd like to go. . . . She said there was a pot o' gold somewhere fine like that, at the end of every rainbow. And that's the way it must be with that trail yonder. Seems as if everybody who goes off down yonder trail must find a pot o' gold—that is, everybody who goes off to school. They always come back looking a heap better—just as if they had found something mighty nice at the other end of the trail. I wish I could go. I wish I could."

Sandy and Squeely Weely

Sandy was 10 years old. He had on a homespun shirt and a ragged pair of pants. That was all. The pants were blue jeans and had once been worn by a man, but they were now cut down to dangle loosely about Sandy's bare shins. A pig grunted in the sty behind Sandy, grunted very loudly.

"Oink! Oink! Oink!"

Because he seemed to be of no account, Mr. Brown had given this pig to Sandy. And because he could grunt so loudly, Sandy had named the pig Squeely Weely. Sandy didn't quite know what he was ever going to do with Squeely Weely. But he fed the pig daily. So the pig grew and prospered—both as to the size of his body and the size of his grunt.

Daily, while Squeely Weely munched his corn or supped his buttermilk, and grunted, Sandy would sit there and look at the crooked little path that led away into the magical distance, and wish.

"If I could only go to school! Guess it takes a lot of money though. Rufe Smith went. He came back all dressed up with shoes and stockings on." (Sandy had never worn a pair of stockings in his life. Nor a pair of shoes.) "And Liza Turner—My! She looked nice. They didn't talk like they used to either. No, siree. Wish I could go down that trail yonder to school. But it takes money."

"Oink! Oink! Oink!" grunted Squeely Weely in the pen behind Sandy. He made such a noise with his grunting that Sandy turned around and took a good long look at the pig. It was almost as if Squeely Weely were trying to tell Sandy something.

Presently, Sandy's freckled face lighted up with a grin. "Why," said he, "that pig belongs to me—Squeely Weely does! Reckon I could sell him if I wanted to. Wonder if I could sell him for enough money to send me to school—down the trail yonder? That school called Possum Trot. Dad said I could go, but he was too poor to send me."

This idea about selling Squeely Weely was like a tiny acorn. First it sprouted, then it grew and it grew, until in time it became a full grown tree. That is to say, Sandy at last decided that he was going to sell Squeely Weely. And that way, with the money he got, he could send himself to school—if he could. But his trouble lay in finding a buyer. There

was no one on Sugar Loaf Mountain who wanted to buy a pig. So, one day Sandy got a crocus sack, put Squeely Weely in it, and set off down the zigzag path.

But he didn't sell the pig as easily as he thought he would. He walked until he came to a cross roads store. The storekeeper's name was Pinchpenny. He offered Sandy "two bits" for Squeely Weely. But Sandy felt that two bits—which is the same as a quarter—was not enough. So he went on farther.

Squire Kimsey

Long since had Sandy left behind the friendly little path which led into Scalbyark Cove. He now trudged along a toilsome mountain road. And the next person he met was a man wearing a red shirt who rode a white mule with large ears. It was Squire Kimsey.

"What have you got in that bag?" asked Squire Kimsey.

"A pig," said Sandy.

"What for?" inquired Squire Kimsey.

"To sell," replied Sandy.

"How much?" asked Squire Kimsey.

Sandy didn't know how many dollars to say, so he said: "Enough to send me to school."

"Whew-e-e-e!" exclaimed Squire Kimsey, no end amazed. Then he clucked his white mule into a trot, and made a lathered mound without so much as saying good-by.

Well, Sandy walked and walked. And after a while he came to a one-room log cabin hard by the road where Uncle Bije Cogins lived. Uncle Bije Cogins was a leaved mountaineer who owned two oxen—one named Pete and one named Baldy. These he drove in a creaking cart piled high with logs which he sold now and then in a near-by town. Sandy tried to sell Uncle Bije Cogins the pig.

"No, Sonny," said Uncle Bije, "I don't want to buy your pig. The place for you to sell him is in town. I'm going there tomorrow. You can sleep here up on the roof. And tomorrow you can go along to town with me. I'll do that much for you. I'll give you a ride into town behind Pete and Baldy."

"No, Sonny," said Uncle Bije, "I don't want to buy your pig. The place for you to sell him is in town. I'm going there tomorrow. You can sleep here up on the roof. And tomorrow you can go along to town with me. I'll do that much for you. I'll give you a ride into town behind Pete and Baldy."

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Here is Snubs Enjoying One of His Many Parties. He Looks as Smiling as Ever. Doesn't He? The Picture Shows Little English Boys and Girls in a London Garden.

someone here," she asked. "Perhaps I can help you."

"No!" stammered Sandy. "And yes, I'm too!"

"What is it?" asked Squire Kimsey.

"I want to go to school," said he. "I haven't got any money, but I've got this pig. He opened the bag for her to take a peep in, and she did. 'It's mine. His name is Squeely Weely. I'll give him to you if you'll let me go to school here. Please, ma'am, can I stay?'"

"Did you raise that pig?" asked the lady.

"Yes," replied Sandy.

"Well, said the lady, 'he has a fine big grunt. If he grows up to be as big as his grunt, I'm sure he will be a prize winner. Any boy who can raise a prize-winning pig ought to be given a schooling—if he wants it. Come. We'll put Squeely Weely in the pen, and let him pay your way.'—her dark eyes twinkled merrily—'shall we say with grunts?'"

"That night, for the first time in his life, Sandy slept in a bed with easy springs, and between snowy cotton sheets."

"I was right," he thought, the last thing before dozing off, "about that path, that little crooked trail down Sugar Loaf Mountain. 'It's like a rainbow. See, it has led me to something good. Not exactly a pot of gold—but something good. Yes, very good!'"

Every-Ready was more surprised than ever and he stood quietly while Jeremy and Pollyann came up. He smelt the carrot and then began to eat it, and Jeremy put an arm about his neck and hugged him, and Pollyann rubbed his nose and said he was nice. And Ever-Ready began to have strange new feelings in his heart that Mule had never felt.

The first time that Ever-Ready was used in his new home he found that his harness had been made clean and shining, and the cart looked like new with a smart coat of yellow paint. Very soon he began to live up to his name for he was always ready at the gate for Jeremy and Pollyann, and he really enjoyed his new life. He grew very friendly with the hens, too, and they had jolly chit-chats under the shade of the hawthorn tree at the end of the field. There was one speckled hen who was older than the rest and very wise, and one day she said to the little gray donkey:

"Ever-Ready, do you know that you are growing quite handsome? Your coat is so glossy and it is a horrible mess when you came here."

Ever-Ready cocked one eye over his shoulder and tossed his head happily. "I can't understand it," he said. "It isn't only my coat that has changed. I'm all happy and beautiful in my heart too."

"Ah," said the old hen wisely, "it's the change in your heart that has changed your coat. Your heart was hard and unlovely before you came to live here, and so your coat was bound to match it. But now that it is full of willingness and kindness your coat has had to change to be like it."

"I think you're right," Ever-Ready agreed. "You see I'm just trying to give Jeremy and Pollyann what they give me. I don't know what it is but they drive me with it, and it is so beautiful that it makes me want to run up the hills, and yet it makes me feel so careful for the two old dears that I wouldn't shake them for anything."

"Ah," said the old hen knowingly, "the thing you are talking about is called love. It makes all the world beautiful."

Smiles and Frowns

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If I knew a box where smiles were kept. No matter how large the key Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard To would open I know for me. Then over the land and sea broadcast I'd scatter the smiles to play. That the children faces might hold them fast For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough To hold all the frowns I meet, I would like to gather them every From nursery, school and street. Then folding and holding, I'd pack them in. And turning the monster key, I'd hire a whale to drop the box To the depths of the deep, deep sea. Maud Wyman.

Q. A man looking at a photograph exclaims: "Brothers and sisters have I none, But this man's father is my father's son." Whose portrait was he looking at? A. His son's.

"Well, said the lady, 'he has a fine big grunt. If he grows up to be as big as his grunt, I'm sure he will be a prize winner. Any boy who can raise a prize-winning pig ought to be given a schooling—if he wants it. Come. We'll put Squeely Weely in the pen, and let him pay your way.'—her dark eyes twinkled merrily—'shall we say with grunts?'"

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Ever-Ready cocked one eye over his shoulder and tossed his head happily. "I can't understand it," he said. "It isn't only my coat that has changed. I'm all happy and beautiful in my heart too."

"Ah," said the old hen wisely, "it's the change in your heart that has changed your coat. Your heart was hard and unlovely before you came to live here, and so your coat was bound to match it. But now that it is full of willingness and kindness your coat has had to change to be like it."

"I think you're right," Ever-Ready agreed. "You see I'm just trying to give Jeremy and Pollyann what they give me. I don't know what it is but they drive me with it, and it is so beautiful that it makes me want to run up the hills, and yet it makes me feel so careful for the two old dears that I wouldn't shake them for anything."

"Ah," said the old hen knowingly, "the thing you are talking about is called love. It makes all the world beautiful."

Smiles and Frowns

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If I knew a box where smiles were kept. No matter how large the key Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard To would open I know for me. Then over the land and sea broadcast I'd scatter the smiles to play. That the children faces might hold them fast For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough To hold all the frowns I meet, I would like to gather them every From nursery, school and street. Then folding and holding, I'd pack them in. And turning the monster key, I'd hire a whale to drop the box To the depths of the deep, deep sea. Maud Wyman.

Q. A man looking at a photograph exclaims: "Brothers and sisters have I none, But this man's father is my father's son." Whose portrait was he looking at? A. His son's.

## Jeremy and Pollyann Buy a Donkey

MULE was a little gray donkey. He lived in a field outside the town where there wasn't much grass, and he worked very hard for a master who used a long, knobby stick to make him go, and the little gray donkey's heart was as hard as a stone, for he did not know what love was because nobody had ever loved him, and his coat was all rough and ragged.

Now Jeremy and Pollyann were a little old man and woman who lived in a cottage four miles out of the town, and they wanted a nice little donkey and a strong little cart to take the vegetables which Jeremy grew in the garden, and the eggs that were laid by Pollyann's hens in the field, to market on Saturday mornings.

So one fine day Jeremy and Pollyann walked to the town and found three donkeys for sale there. Two of them were much nicer-looking donkeys than Mule, but Jeremy said: "Pollyann, it looks to me as if this donkey needs a good home."

And Pollyann said: "Jeremy, you're quite right. Our

field is just the place for a little gray donkey like this one."

So Mule was bought, together with a shabby little cart, and he was driven gently home and turned into the field with Pollyann's plump, speckled hens.

Mule's New Name

"Pollyann," said Jeremy, "if we call a donkey by such a name as 'Mule,' how can we expect him to be anything but mulish? We'll call him 'Ever-Ready,' and he'll live up to it."

"Jeremy," said Pollyann, "you're quite right, and I am just going to throw away that nasty hard stick that's lying in the bottom of the cart. We'll drive Ever-Ready with something better than that."

And Jeremy and Pollyann nodded their heads and smiled because they both knew what the thing was with which they were going to drive the little gray donkey.

The hens said good afternoon to the newcomer, but the donkey took no notice of them because he was too busy cropping the delicious green grass in his new field, and he was in a terrible hurry about it, for he expected every moment that he would find it was only a dream.

The next morning when Jeremy and Pollyann came to the field Ever-Ready behaved just as Mule used to do. He kicked up his heels and ran away. He was quite surprised when Jeremy and Pollyann didn't run after him and brandish a stick, and he stopped beside the hens to see what was going to happen.

"Why, you are a silly!" the hens told him. "Can't you see that Pollyann has brought a carrot for you?"

Somehow Different

Every-Ready was more surprised than ever and he stood quietly while Jeremy and Pollyann came up. He smelt the carrot and then began to eat it, and Jeremy put an arm about his neck and hugged him, and Pollyann rubbed his nose and said he was nice. And Ever-Ready began to have strange new feelings in his heart that Mule had never felt.

The first time that Ever-Ready was used in his new home he found that his harness had been made clean and shining, and the cart looked like new with a smart coat of yellow paint. Very soon he began to live up to his name for he was always ready at the gate for Jeremy and Pollyann, and he really enjoyed his new life. He grew very friendly with the hens, too, and they had jolly chit-chats under the shade of the hawthorn tree at the end of the field. There was one speckled hen who was older than the rest and very wise, and one day she said to the little gray donkey:

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Smiles and Frowns

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"Well, said the lady, 'he has a fine big grunt. If he grows up to be as big as his grunt, I'm sure he will be a prize winner. Any boy who can raise a prize-winning pig ought to be given a schooling—if he wants it. Come. We'll put Squeely Weely in the pen, and let him pay your way.'—her dark eyes twinkled merrily—'shall we say with grunts?'"

"That night, for the first time in his life, Sandy slept in a bed with easy springs, and between snowy cotton sheets."

"I was right," he thought, the last thing before dozing off, "about that path, that little crooked trail down Sugar Loaf Mountain. 'It's like a rainbow. See, it has led me to something good. Not exactly a pot of gold—but something good. Yes, very good!'"

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If I knew a box that was large enough To hold all the frowns I meet, I would like to gather them every



## EDUCATIONAL

## West Meets East in Yenching University's New Buildings

Peking, China  
Special Correspondence

ARCHITECTS and artists generally are hailing the new buildings of Yenching (Peking) University as a successful synthesis of Oriental beauty of design with Western utility and durability. While this achievement may have been secured previously on a few individual buildings in Asia, this is doubtless the first time that a complete group in a suitable setting has been constructed.

Even the most exacting critics among the Chinese themselves are agreeing with Occidental artists that the distinctive symmetry of traditional Chinese architecture has been preserved in reinforced concrete without sacrificing any of the conveniences of modern building equipment. This consummation of a problem which has intrigued architects and builders since Westerners first began coming to Asia is thus the chief element of interest in the transfer of Yenching University from its old temporary site in the southeast corner of Peking (Tartar city) to its new location four miles northwest of the Fishihmen Gate in the northwest corner of the city wall.

**An Unusual Privilege**  
It is not often that any collegiate institution has the privilege of erecting a complete new campus at one time and of occupying all the buildings simultaneously. Moreover, most of the 40-odd colleges and universities in China's capital are looking forward to the time when they move out of the political turmoil of Peking to some site in the Western Hills, that lovely range of mountains which crowds down close to the walls of the city of Kulba Khan along the north and west.

Several of the larger institutions in Peking, including the National Government University, already own such sites. Tsing Hua College, maintained by American Boxer Indemnity funds for the training of Chinese students to be sent to America, is only a half mile from the Yenching campus. There is thus growing up to the northwest of Peking a group of schools which should make that section one of the great educational centers of the world. This will certainly be true if the National University succeeds in securing the Yuan Ming Yuan or "Old Summer Palace" just north of Yenching, which it is reported to be considering for its new site in preference to one it now owns farther out in the foothills of the mountains.

**Summer Homes of Princes**  
A mile west of Yenching is the Wan Shou Shan or "New Summer Palace," standing just as it was built by the Empress Dowager. Scattered about the countryside were the summer homes and gardens of princes and courtiers, with lakes, rockeries, picturesque pine trees, and all the conventional features of Chinese landscape gardening. The purchase and joining of several such summer homes has given Yenching its new

site of more than 100 acres upon which have been erected 19 buildings, not including the faculty residences which are upon separate compounds. The axis of the campus stretches from the Jade Fountain Pagoda, several miles on west of the New Summer Palace, to the university water tower on the east edge of the campus, itself disguised as an ancient Chinese pagoda.

**Harmony of West and East**  
Concerning the new buildings, the Far Eastern Review says: "A new actor has come upon the stage; we find him in every walk of life. In thought, he is trying to bring about a merging of old and new ideas, to enlist some of the leisurely appreciation of cultural things, which was the fine essence of the old days, and so to temper the new attitude which sees a better world mainly in terms of a more convenient world. . . ."

"The most conclusive proof of this contention can be seen at the new campus of Yenching University at Hattien, near Peking. . . . There are large buildings, small buildings, lovely proportioned square buildings, a tiny pavilion, a pagoda, all beautiful in the old Chinese style of curving tiled roofs with animals chasing each other over the edge of the eaves, with strong red supporting pillars, with ornately patterned and painted rafters, with great expanses of windows in small checked squares. . . . These Yenching buildings are convincingly Oriental, yet they are not Oriental at all. For whatever in a Chinese house would be wood, here is concrete."

John McGregor Gibb, veteran chemistry teacher, who turned construction supervisor, is responsible for much of the successful execution of the architect's designs. It was Mr. Gibb who worked out the intricate forms from which the involved

brackets under the eaves were molded in reinforced concrete. It was his patience which has been sufficient in the midst of traditional

Chinese leisureliness and the delay of shipments from the coast. Most of the funds for the new Yenching plant have come from America and have been raised by individual subscriptions by interested persons. The enrollment has been held at 550 in recent years by the lack of adequate accommodations; this has meant that only a fraction of those seeking admission each year could be accepted. It is expected that the student body will be increased to a thousand or more as rapidly as these increased numbers can be wisely assimilated. The women's college in particular, which is the sister college of Wellesley in China, will be able to more than double its enrollment almost immediately.

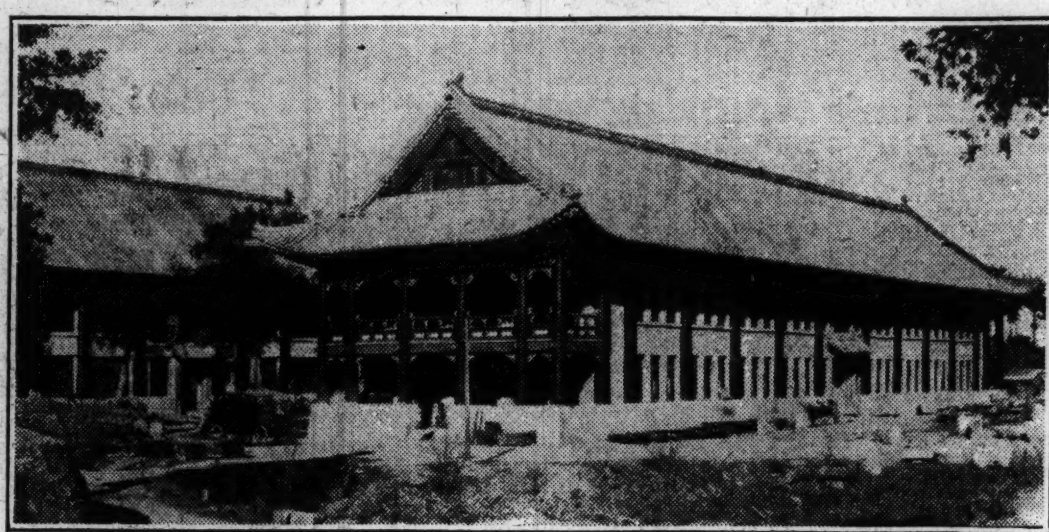
**Chinese Staff**  
Yenching has been distinctive among the missionary colleges in China because of its success in securing satisfactory Chinese personnel for its staff. The vice-president, the deans of the school of religion



Any Chinese Building Seems Unthinkable Without Gayly Colored Rafters and Bracketings Just Under the Eaves. This Building of Yenching University is Chinese, Yet Made of Concrete Except for the Window Frames. Glazed Glass in the Windows Simulates the Rice Paper Covering of the Traditional Chinese Style.



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One of the Four Dormitories for Men, Yenching University, Peking. Each Pillar is Painted a Brilliant Crimson.

## The Elementary School and Business Needs

Birmingham, Eng.  
Special Correspondence

IN ORDER to test the statements sometimes made by employers as to the practical results of education given in the elementary schools, the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce initiated an inquiry into the work of the schools of that city in its relationship to the requirements of industry and commerce. Having as their aim the ultimate improvement of the education system in so far as improvement might be needed, the chamber sought the co-operation of educationalists, and as a result the report is a joint one over the signatures of elected representatives of the chamber, the teaching profession and the city education authority.

As a preliminary step in the inquiry a questionnaire was issued to members of the Chamber of Commerce, replies to which were received from 141 firms, this number including almost all the very large manufacturing establishments, and wholesale and retail distributors. The report is a lengthy one, but the first

fact that emerges is that the committee feel bound to record that in the case of a majority of employers there is dissatisfaction with the standard reached in the "three R's." By this is meant that handwriting, spelling and mechanical arithmetic are not characterized by that neatness, accuracy and thoroughness which employers need. At the same time there is a consensus of opinion that after a short period of training in office or works the beginners usually prove satisfactory.

In justice to the elementary schools, there are, however, certain considerations on the other side to which the committee attach importance. In the first place, owing to the great increase in the number of free places in secondary schools in recent years, the elementary schools have lost a large proportion of their ablest scholars to the secondary schools. Secondly, as has been mentioned above, namely the quickness with which the young people have learned their jobs, was stressed by the representatives of the schools as proof that, though the importance attached to mechanical proficiency in the three R's is not so great as it was, yet the broader purposes of education are being achieved. The children have a greater command of their native tongue today than ever before, and modern methods of teaching have inculcated a greater love of reading, a higher appreciation of literature and a more intelligent knowledge of arithmetic.

The report conclusively disproves the more sensational of the complaints that are frequently leveled at the products of the elementary school as to efficiency. And in other directions it expresses satisfaction. Praise is given by the committee on the strength of the replies of employers to the honesty, truthfulness and reliability of the young people. The conception of discipline has undergone a considerable change in the direction of freedom; and friendliness between teacher and child is noted in the report.

A valuable result of the inquiry, and this is noted in the report, has been the frank exchange of views between business men, teachers and administrators. The meetings of teachers and representatives of leading businesses in the course of the inquiry, the endeavor to realize each other's points of view, the realization of each other's difficulties and aims, have all been for the good. Some of the criticisms of the schools were shown to be due to ignorance of the actual work done, as, for instance, that French and shorthand were included in the ordinary elementary school curriculum. On the

## Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Bag (boog), a river of Poland, about 450 miles long, rising in Galicia, and joining the Vistula near Warsaw.  
Philistine (fif-ils-tin; also time; in England the accent is commonly on the first syllable), an inhabitant of Philistia, on the southwest coast of Palestine (pal-es-tine; not ten, nor tin).  
Philippe Jean Bunan-Varilla (bew-no' vah-re-yah), French civil engineer, minister from Panama to the United States.  
Rheims (reemz; French, ranse), French city, famous for its beautiful cathedral, badly damaged during the Great War.  
Schuyler (ski-ler), a county of New York, with capital at Watkins.  
Schuylkill (skool-kill), county in Pennsylvania, with capital at Pottsville.

other hand it was evident that much of the criticism of the schools had been made with a feeling of good will. The outstanding impression arising from the committee's deliberations is that business men and the schools are not in sufficiently close touch. It has been agreed, therefore, that arrangements shall be made for an exchange of visits. Members of the Chamber of Commerce are to visit the schools, and groups of teachers are to visit commercial houses and works. Further, some established machinery for better understanding is proposed: what form it is to take is to be the subject of consideration for the committee.

## SCHOOLS—United States

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## Saturday Art for Children

Milwaukee, Wis.  
Special Correspondence

WITH the close of the first season's experiment in Milwaukee with voluntary Saturday art appreciation courses for children of the public schools, Alfred G. Pelikan, who conducted the program in addition to his work as director of art in the Milwaukee public schools, is able, partially at least, to sum up the results and benefits derived from this project.

"The purpose of the winter's work was threefold," declared Mr. Pelikan. "To go further in art than the public school curriculum provides, with those children who are interested. To discover possible new talent. And to educate a consumer of the public and foster a better understanding and appreciation of art. While of course the last is not only the most practical for the limitations of such a project but of the greatest social value in the long run, we have nevertheless discovered several children whose work shows decided promise. We have followed the development of children who were most interested in their school art course and showed the most talent, and have persuaded them to take regular instruction in art at the school of the city."

"In general, the work of the class is aimed at bringing out the creative sense and the feeling for color which is inherent in the average child," states Mr. Pelikan. "And the results, which fill the walls of one of the largest galleries of the institute, testify to the quality of that inherent

art feeling in the average child." The class method adopted by Mr. Pelikan is as follows: At the opening of each lesson, he would draw before the class his conception of an idea which he wanted them to develop in their own way. This was displayed for not longer than five minutes, then removed and thereafter kept out of sight. The pupils would then be instructed to make up a similar study of their own. In the case of a life model, they were warned that each sketch would differ from every other as the relative position of the sketcher to the sketched varied and changed in the case of decorative panels, friezes, etc., their own and not imitative ideas were most to be desired. How eagerly they followed this advice is seen in the wide variety of results in the exhibit of best work. Without detail, which the child easily disregards, these examples still possess a quality of feeling for design and color, which ranks them ahead of more conventional work done by children much older and more experienced.

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ching, as stated by Dr. Stuart, is that it shall become a great international Christian university in this capital city of the Chinese people.

## The Requirements

In all cases the work must conform to the following requirements of the State Board of Secondary Relations:  
The instructor must have the equivalent of a B. A. degree.  
Each recitation must be at least 45 minutes in length.  
Each lesson must require on the part of the pupil, at least an hour and a half of preparation.

The only text required is a copy of the Bible. The schoolroom should be supplied with wall maps of Bible lands, a Bible dictionary, a Cruden's Concordance and a standard commentary. The supply of other helps is abundant.  
D. S. W.

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## Bible Instruction Given in Iowa High Schools

Cedar Falls, Ia.  
Special Correspondence

THE young men and women of today are proverbially ignorant of the Bible and its teachings. They know practically nothing of its great and noble personages and have but a smattering of Bible narrative. Still less are they familiar with the transcendent beauty and power of the masterpieces of Holy Writ.

A movement to provide for Biblical instruction in the public high schools in Iowa was indorsed in 1917 by the Iowa State Teachers' Association, and received the hearty approval of P. E. McClennahan, at the time Iowa's superintendent of public instruction. It was also enthusiastically promoted by the state Woman's Christian Temperance Union and by the ministerial associations of many localities.

The writer was made chairman of the state association; a syllabus was prepared and the work was begun at once. Progress was slow at first, but as the merits of the cause were better understood, prejudice was dispensed and Biblical instruction was welcomed in many communities. At the present time the Bible is taught in about one-fourth of the high schools of the State and for credit. In the main, where such study has been introduced it has been retained with increasing interest.

**Emphasis on Bible Story**  
In the syllabus prepared by the committee special emphasis is laid upon having the pupils know the Bible story, the heroes of the Old Testament and of the New, the lives they lived, their faith and their achievements. Instruction is given in the geography of Palestine and other Bible lands. Such a knowledge of men, events and places cannot fail of profound ethical influence upon the lives of the learners. These may well be followed by special courses in the ethics of the Bible.

So far as the writer knows, no objection has been made to the

introduction of Bible study into the public schools based on sectarian grounds. The syllabus provided is so studiously and strictly non-sectarian that all criticism from this source is forestalled. From large experience and observation, the writer is prepared to say that the protestant parent of any denominational name is glad to have his children instructed in the non-sectarian way required, by a protestant teacher of any other name. More and more the denominations are getting together in the unity of the common faith—fear of one another has disappeared.

**Making Room**  
The only other important objection remaining is that of the overcrowded curriculum. Superintendents say, "Our course of study is too full already; we cannot make room for another subject."

The objection is an old one: There is no room for the coming of the Christ in the inn. All other literature may be taught in the schools; but the greatest of all writings, the profoundest thoughts of the world's deepest thinkers, are banned by the makers of curriculums!

**First Things First**  
The reply to the objection is obvious: "First things first." That the moral training of a youth is of greater consequence than is growth in any line of his intellectual, social or physical development is a fact that few would have the hardihood to deny. The most important must supplant the least important. The call to the public schools is loud and strong, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in."

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FOR the benefit of those who are considering enrollment in The Principia for the coming school year, the following announcement is made:  
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Applications from Junior College women and Upper School boys are receivable but will be placed on the waiting list pending possible vacancies.  
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Degrees of Bachelor of Music and Bachelor of School Music, Granted Address RALPH L. FLANDERS, General Manager



















## EDITORIALS

Recent dispatches from Moscow indicate that a rather important political change is taking place within the United Socialist Soviet Republics. They have recounted the intent of the Soviets to reorganize and concentrate the commissariats, to effect economies within the state industries and to place the business of the country upon a solid financial basis. This program was outlined immediately following the reputed expulsion of certain individuals from the Soviet Party. And the promise has evidently been initiated judging from the subsequent dispatches telling of the shifting and concentration of committee powers. Now the report comes that the Soviets intend to lift the restrictions on the foreign trade of the country, that this will take effect at the end of the calendar year, whereas contracts looking to that end may be entered into two months prior thereto.

## Is Russia Changing Front?

The export trade of Russia has been pretty largely controlled by the Soviet Government through state corporations set up especially for that purpose. One of these, for instance, controls the trade between Russia and Germany, another the trade between England and Russia and still another the trade between Russia and the United States. All departments of trade with but a few exceptions are concentrated in the hands of these organizations. The All Russian Textile Syndicate has a separate organization, and some few private corporations have been given a charter to do a limited import and export trade. It is now said that the peasants are showing a dissatisfaction over what they are allowed for their grain and what they must pay for necessities, and it is because of the desire of the Soviet authorities to placate them that the plan has been advanced to lift the ban on the private prosecution of trade with foreign peoples. If this promise is fulfilled then it may very properly be conceded that the Soviets have gone far toward repudiating those Communistic theories which were proclaimed when the Kerensky Government was overthrown.

It is but a step from withdrawing from foreign trade enterprises to withdrawing from domestic trade and industry. If the Soviets find it so difficult to prove the efficiency of state-controlled foreign trade, by the same reason they may expect to find it difficult to demonstrate the efficiency of state-operated domestic trade and industry. As a matter of fact, it would seem that the latter is being experienced, inasmuch as the Government is advertising its determination to effect economies in its own works.

Indeed, one of the very latest reports now current is that the suggestion has been seriously advanced in Moscow of opening up the country to the tourist trade. This would mean the letting down of all restrictions on passports and the expression of a willingness on the part of the Government to admit all foreigners freely to travel throughout the country. Russia undoubtedly has some rather famous museums and other points of interest which would attract tourists. The admission of tourists, of course, would make essential a rapid improvement of train and hotel services together with a development of resorts. It would mean the gradual importation of foreign ideas and a diffusion of knowledge that would promise a radical change in the viewpoint of the Russian. If the Soviets are willing to challenge the world with their theories by such a means, this would be an excellent way in which to do so. And it seems more than likely that, in making such possible, Russia is destined to go through a gradual economic and political metamorphosis.

Perhaps the chief interest in the present general election in Canada is whether one party or the other is going to be returned with a majority. In the last Parliament no party had a clear majority over all other groups. The Conservative Party had the largest group, 116 members. The total membership of the House is 245. The Prime Minister has to muster 123 followers to command the confidence of the House of Commons. The Liberal Party numbered 101 members. The remainder consisted of twenty-five Progressives, one Independent Nationalist and two Labor members.

Until about the last week of the session, the Liberal Administration carried on by co-operating with the Progressive and smaller groups on a legislative program. When the Conservative opposition began to gain recruits from the Progressives, Premier Mackenzie King asked the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament, to call another general election; he maintained that no leader could carry on longer under conditions as they had developed in the House and the Senate. His Excellency refused to grant dissolution. Mr. King resigned as Prime Minister. Arthur Meighen, the Conservative leader, undertook to form a government; and, within three days, Parliament voted no confidence in the new administration. Mr. Meighen consequently advised the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament. His Excellency accepted Mr. Meighen's advice. The new Parliament will be elected on Sept. 14.

In the election campaign the Liberal leader has laid much stress on the constitutional question. It is acknowledged by Mr. King that the Governor-General acted in accordance with an honest conviction. His Excellency regarded himself as an umpire between the parties. He felt that Mr. Meighen should be given a chance to govern, before plunging the country into another general election. The Liberal leader's objection is that Baron Byng misapprehended the constitutional duty of the Governor-General under such circumstances. It is maintained that His Excellency should have been guided by the example of the King in Great Britain, who has never once in the last hundred years refused to grant dissolution when advised to do so by the British Prime Minister. The Liberal position is that the relationship of the Governor-General to the Prime Minister in Canada should be the same as the relationship of the King to the Prime Minister in Great Britain.

The Conservative response in the election campaign has been to treat the constitutional question as of no immediate consequence. Conservative eloquence has been devoted mainly to an indictment of the Liberals for laxity in the administration of the Department of Customs and Excise. Adequate protection and tariff stability are also being stressed as Conservative planks. Although the economic issues afford less opportunity for platform exhortations, they will play a big part in deciding the battle on this occasion, as they have done in previous elections.

Education forms so important a feature in the life of any nation that it is commonly recognized that no effort should be spared to insure that it be raised to the highest possible standard. Hence when the Bureau of Education of the United States reaches the conclusion, as a result of a comprehensive study of rural schools in every state in the Union, that the rural schools are inadequately equipped and financed in comparison with city schools, and consequently are turning out an "inferior product as far as educational standards are concerned," the fact demands attention. And when, moreover, it intimates that this finding constitutes one of the greatest problems facing the United States in its effort to improve its public education system, it is safe to say that this represents no exaggeration of the situation.

The bureau report states as too well known to need elucidation, that schools in country districts are inferior to city schools in professional management, curricula, buildings, qualifications of teachers and equipment, and urges that professional management and adequate financing are the two main essentials in overcoming the deficiencies. It adds, moreover, that the public which supports the schools should be informed of their standards, and at the same time calls attention to what, in the opinion of the bureau, is "perhaps the most important movement affecting rural education of the past five years," namely, "the effort to take its management out of the hands of politically elected officers, state and county, and put it into the hands of professionally trained administrative officers, assisted by a corps of adequately prepared supervisors and teachers."

In thus urging the necessity of eliminating politics from school management and emphasizing the important part which public opinion plays in maintaining a high standard of education, the bureau is without doubt singling out two extremely important facts in the general educational situation. It seems somewhat odd, however, that the bureau should apparently feel that politics plays so important a part in the country schools, when in the large cities of America politics represents a far more active force. Unless public opinion is aroused, the best of reforms is likely to fall flat, and unless politics is eliminated even an aroused public opinion is not likely to accomplish as much as it could otherwise. The responsibility resting upon the country schools is as great as that resting on the city institutions, and the goal of scholastic equality is not only a justifiable one, it is one that the times demand. The real reason for the inferiority of the country schools is the lack of appreciation by the farmers of the country of the need of education for their children. It is, however, to be welcomed that the bureau is enlarging its scope of co-operation with educational agencies in dealing with the question. No reasonable effort should be spared to insure that the country schools be raised in their standards to a par with those in the large communities.

Residents of the eastern American cities, who have been hearing alarming reports of the spread of what are termed "radical" views among the farmers of the western states, have as a rule merely a vague idea of the actual conditions that have created widespread discontent in many agricultural regions. The difficulty in understanding the farmer's grievances, or the remedies suggested for them, lies largely in the provincialism of the city dweller, inclined to regard affairs from the viewpoint of his personal interests. It is therefore not surprising that to the city manufacturer, merchant, or banker the protests of the farmers should appear to be dangerous radicalism, that may interfere with his interests and profits.

There is in reality no more danger of the growth of a farmer sentiment antagonistic to the other great business interests of the United States, than there is of Bolshevism being accepted by American organized labor. The farmers believe that they have not received equal treatment under the laws enacted to benefit manufacturers, commerce and transportation, but they have no desire to tear down or to injure the fabric of modern industry. They realize fully that the demand for their products depends very largely upon industrial activity, and that their chief market is among the millions of factory workers and their families. There need be no alarm over the prospect that legislation hostile to legitimate business will be promoted by the representatives of agriculture. If an explanation is sought of expressions by some of the western farm leaders, indicating an intention to impose restrictions on certain business activities, it might be found in that city provincialism that ignores the importance of the farmers as a factor in permanent prosperity. An illustration is seen in a recent number of a publication issued by a great metropolitan banking house, in which, under the heading "Four Years of Easy Money" it is submitted that: "For over four years now, to be exact since the beginning of 1922, the speculative security market has not run up against a real tight money market. This remarkable ease in money for the last four and one-half years

has been at the bottom of all the prosperity we have been having."

The average Iowa or Kansas farmer, who has a homely notion that the production of the country's food and clothing has something to do with "the prosperity we have been having," might be excused if he wonders why the average call rate for loans in the "speculative security market" should be less than 5 per cent, while loans for aiding production of needed farm products should often be twice that rate.

Whatever else men may think about Augustus Cæsar, they must acknowledge the excellence of his taste in selecting the final month of summer as the one sufficiently magnificent to carry off the honor of being named for himself. Prior to his gracious bestowal, the Romans had designated this royal month merely as the sixth of the year in the primitive calendar, thinking, possibly, this indication of its remoteness from the blustering month—if, indeed, March was ever known to come on the Mediterranean "with wind, and clouds, and changing skies"—was in itself an implication of the signal beauty of summer's latter days.

There is every natural reason for agreeing that this full-blown month is eminently conspicuous in the year's pageant of notables. It is, to begin with, or rather to end with, the last month of summer—at least, it is to Americans, though the British may have quite as good reasons for counting it as the first month of autumn, if, for them, the exhilaration appropriate to autumn appears in August. Yet, there is a certain satisfaction, picturesquely considered, in waiting until the leaves begin to fall in earnest before reckoning autumn as having really begun. Then, too, however persistently popular language in this country or that may settle the matter of season-division, so far at least as practical purposes go, the astronomers, with their knowledge concerning equinox and solstice and various zones, appear to look with favor on the division which marks August as near the end of summertime.

But nature itself, indifferent to classifications and comments and honors, reaches in the northern temperate zone the full tide of growth and fruition in the sovereign month of August. Poising for a time at this high point of florescence, summer then begins preparations to go a-journeing, for spring and summer below the equator must be attended to and brought in due course to flowering and fruitage. And the house that is to be left behind must be set in order. There is much to be done against the return, a few months hence, from the far southern season's end; and, like the wise housewife, summer "looketh well to the ways of her household," and eateth not the bread of idleness. Myriad seeds are to be prepared, and buds are to be arranged for winter sealing. And because of these preparations, summer "is not afraid of the snow for her household: for all her household are clothed with scarlet. She maketh herself coverings of tapestry; her clothing is silk and purple."

What matters it then that some days in late August are cold and skies are overcast? Summer going a-journeing must perforce take out the traveling veils, and let the furnace fires cool down. In exchange, the amber torches are brought forth, and all the acres are set ablaze with golden lights. The fields and the vacant lots are all aglow with goldenrod, and the small grains and the sheaves pick up the golden flame. The gleaners have followed the corn, and the peach and the melon are in evidence. The heliotrope and the sunflower, following the sun all day, express their fullest floral approval of summer's leave-taking. The petunias give up secrets to the humming birds, and all the leaves of the trees are day by day conveying to the green subtle hints of coming crimson gold; and, having prudently guarded her sumptuous gifts, bloom-laden summer has ordered her chariots!

## Editorial Notes

Of wider than merely local interest was the tribute paid by the Rev. E. M. Cotton of the Marblehead (Mass.) Unitarian Church in the last of a series of sermons he has preached on the Bible. Nothing, he declared, can compare for a moment with this book in its effect on law, literature, art, home life and the whole fabric of civilization. "The tremendous influence of the Bible on the life of the world cannot be overestimated," he said. "It was the first book to assume the present bound form, previous written records being on parchment rolls. It was the first book Gutenberg, inventor of printing, chose to print. Its effect on English and German law is unquestioned. The King James translation made English literature, and Luther's Bible gave the German language discernment, beauty and stability." To which might fittingly be added Scott's lines in "The Monastery":

Within this awful volume lies  
The mystery of mysteries!  
Happiest of human race,  
To whom God has granted grace  
To read, to fear, to hope, to pray,  
To lift the latch, and force the way:  
And better had they ne'er been born,  
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.

It is the right spirit which was manifested by Dr. Maspons Anglases, chief of the Catalan delegation to the European Minorities Congress, being held in Geneva, Swit., when he declared the other day that, notwithstanding the manner in which the Catalonians feel they have been treated by Spain, they have decided not to resort to violence to redress their wrongs. Incidentally, he asserted that Catalonia would always keep her language, literature, and individuality, and called attention to the fact that she had her own Parliament before England had her Magna Charta. Whatever opinions are held as to the Catalan ideals and aims, the fact remains that they are far more likely of realization if the Catalonians maintain this present attitude and seek their justification in peace.

## The Valley

"THE Valley" may sound a bit affected to the man from Massachusetts or the woman from California, but to the Virginian it has the naturalness of tradition and custom.

"The Valley" is, of course, the Shenandoah Valley, the Valley of Virginia, or "The Great Valley," the title given by Mary Johnston to her latest historical novel. From the upper waters of the Potomac River, where Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia are joined like a jig-saw puzzle to Staunton, two centuries of American history have been crowded between the bordering mountains. Wars—British, French, Indian, revolutionary, civil—have swept it, and time and nature have restored it.

The Valley served as the nursery for the western pioneer stock, including the family of Abraham Lincoln on its way to Kentucky. Washington was tried out as surveyor and officer in this far western Virginia; Woodrow Wilson was born in the Valley, and his father's manse is still the manse of the First Presbyterian Church in Staunton.

As a panorama, the Valley has variety and continuity. The ranges to east and west, Blue Ridge and Allegheny, are broken here and there into minor ridges, such as the lovely Massanutten, so that one sees them advancing and retreating, here jagged, there rounded, most often with a thin blue veil over them, but now and then amethyst or violet, with a succession of green, misty gray or dark slate as the clouds piled above them shift.

In between, cultivated, gracious fields run as far up the mountain sides as they dare. If one craves the spectacular, there are vast caverns under the earth, far up beyond Lexington a Natural Bridge that ranks as one of the "Wonders of the World," and "Natural Chimneys" near Staunton.

With the building of smooth roads and the ubiquity of the automobile, tourists have been let loose by the thousand in the Valley. Most of the houses along the pike and other thoroughfares have hung out bids—"rooms and meals for tourists"; "room and bath for tourists"; "heated rooms for tourists," the last notice evidently designed for other days than August, the touring season being long. No one on the road need have misgivings about being stranded. In the lowliest vale and on the bleakest mountain side he will find room and board.

While one, Louis Michelle, is said to have discovered the Valley in 1707 and made a map of it, the first official discovery was that made by Gov. Alexander Spotswood and his Knights of the Golden Horseshoe in 1715, when, standing on the crest of the Blue Ridge, he took possession of all the land in sight in the name of the King. Not only was it the Valley, indeed, that he thus took over, but also the western mountains, the Alleghenies, saying: "Some day we'll top these mountains, too, and see what's beyond them. But now, it's the Valley, and that's enough for awhile!"

The King in England began to grant vast tracts of unseized land, the grantees being required to find enough disaffected or land-hungry persons willing to adventure beyond the Blue Ridge. Many Scots and Ulstermen came up the James as far as possible by boat, going thence on foot and by horse to the wilderness of the upper valley. (The northern tourist speaks of going down the Valley because he goes southward, but the southern part is the upper valley and the northern part the lower.)

From Pennsylvania came men driven from the Rhineland by persistent wars and persecutions, with a considerable number of Scots and English who had found the best of the land in Pennsylvania pre-empted. Joist Hite, the old "German baron," as he was called, was the first to bring a company into the lower valley, including his married sons and daughters and their families and seventeen additional families. He took up land which brought him into lifelong litigation with Lord Fairfax.

The traveler through the Valley today passes three former estates of the Hites, a beautiful old stone mansion with the initials of Hite's oldest son and the date cut in a gable, situated a few miles south of Winchester.

Farther up the Valley is Belle Grove, home of a Hite who married the sister of President Madison. This was

used as army headquarters when the battle of Cedar Creek was fought. Across the road, but unseen from it, was a Hite house, Longmeadow, in which there was a large "travelers' hall" for the accommodation of those who came up the river.

Sometimes the Pennsylvanians pushed away from the main track, but they always followed a stream, as did Peter Ruffner, who in 1759 built on the Hawksbill a large brick house, occupied by a descendant. The land, however, was sold as succeeding generations pushed west, and after all of it had gone from possession of the first white owners, the famous Luray caverns were discovered beneath the land. These were the first of the many caverns discovered, and still being discovered, which have proved so much more remunerative than the agriculture or milling of the early settlers.

John Lewis, an Ulsterman, settled a large tract, and members of his family contributed to the development of America.

In Miss Johnston's book the pioneers dreamed of days when there should be near neighbors, fenced farms and comfortable homesteads. One closes the book and looks around to see how far realization has outrun hope. Prosperity lies in the Valley, in the broad fields of heavy corn, in the threshed grain, in the ripening orchards where trees bend to the ground with their colorful load, in buildings ranging from modern bungalows to ante bellum mansions. There are few Negro shacks, as slavery never gained much foothold in the Valley.

The foreigner is not conspicuous. There are German names a-plenty, but mostly descendants of men who settled in the Valley before the revolution, having no more familiarity with the German language than their neighbors of English and Scottish extraction with whom they are intermarried.

Changing the way are largely Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist. There are a few Lutheran and Reformed churches, and the Episcopal church is represented in certain sections. One rarely sees a Roman Catholic church outside the cities, and only recently has a synagogue appeared, even in the city.

In many ways the feeling of the Valley is that of the middle West. If one is familiar with Ohio, he would be at home here, except for the mountains. This is partly because the Valley was continually sending its sons and daughters into Ohio and Kentucky and other states beyond the mountains. Also, the Valley is still in the making, alert, energetic, enterprising, industrious, resting neither on its past nor its present. Something of the brag and bustle of the far West and of the new South has come into the Valley, although there is still the conservatism of those whose faith is in the soil.

There are no deserted farms, no empty houses. The country is trying co-operative methods and the cities are doing the booming. Take the apple. It is produced by thousands of orchards, but one might suppose that Winchester was the sole proprietor. It holds a widely advertised festival in blossoming time and blows a triumphant blast when the fruit is harvested. An enormous red apple in the yard of the Elks' Club is a souvenir of last year's float. One eats at a red apple restaurant and sleeps in a room decorated with apples. Winchester is prosperous.

Among the gifts that have been thrust upon her is the Handley Library, the donor having neither been born nor lived in Winchester. He just liked it. His benefaction has also provided a fine trade school. The library, ornate without, is charming within, and has, among other attractions, a flag that formerly flew over the Guild House in Winchester, Eng., and which, because it liked some of the American boys quartered over there during the war, it sent to Winchester in Virginia.

This lively little city is the home town of Gov. Harry Byrd and of Lieutenant-Commander R. E. Byrd, and is prepared for future honors.

With motorists running all over the Valley now, what will it be like when the Shenandoah National Park, sanctioned by the Government, becomes available, throwing open vast areas of mountain-land to the Nation? Some Virginians do not like the idea.

But that is another story. C. R.

## The Week in Geneva

ON AUGUST 1 the Swiss celebrated their national festival. It is their July 4, so to speak, when the houses are decorated with bunting and flowers and patriotic processions are the order of the day. This year the national festival falling on a Sunday, the churches played more than their usual part in the celebration. In every church sermons were preached extolling the idea of unity and peace for which the Swiss Confederation stands. The festival this time was made the occasion for an act of national charity by associating it with an appeal for the necessitous mothers of Switzerland. A special medal was struck and sold for 4 francs or less, the proceeds to be devoted to providing comforts for deserving women in their homes.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who was staying at St. Cergue in the mountains above Geneva, was disappointed not to see more of the national costumes among the people who flocked into the village for this celebration. But in the evening there was a torch-light procession to the ruins of the old Château above the village, where a bonfire was lighted and rockets were sent up. Everyone in the crowd had a Chinese lantern, and the descent of the procession to the village, with the lights twinkling among the trees, was very picturesque. Then came the great event of the day when the Mayor of the Commune delivered a public harangue from the steps of the village hall and spoke with great fervor of the virtue of patriotism. The proceedings closed with the singing of national hymns.

It is important to remember that when you leave France for Switzerland, or indeed any other country, you must declare the amount of money which you are taking with you. It does not matter what the currency is, whether it is French, British or American. Every bit must be declared, and no more than 5000 French francs may be taken out of France, although no restriction applies to other money. How necessary it is to remember this, a story of what happened to a French lady's maid may serve as a warning.

This woman had been to see her parents in Brittany, and had taken all her savings, amounting to 5000 French francs and \$1500, to buy a house for her mother. The house, however, was not bought, and the girl returned to the French frontier with the money concealed on her person. Whether from ignorance or fright, she failed to say anything about this, and when asked what money she had she opened her purse and showed only 100 Swiss francs. But something in her manner made the official suspicious and she was taken to a room and searched by a woman attendant. The result was that the money was discovered, the whole of it being confiscated except the 100 Swiss francs which she had declared. She was subsequently allowed 20 per cent of the remainder, and may hope ultimately to get back the full amount with the deduction of \$350 as a fine.

But there are piles of notes in the safe at the frontier which have been confiscated and not yet returned to their owners. The annoying part about it all from the French girl's point of view is that she could have crossed the frontier with her savings intact if she had only declared them.

If Swiss trade is any index of the state of trade generally, then the falling off in Swiss exports and imports for the last six months is a serious matter. For it is a reflection of a general trade depression which, instead of improving, seems to be growing steadily worse. The result is no doubt partly accounted for by what may be hoped

to be a passing phenomenon, the coal strike in England. But the reimposition of the British tariff on clocks, watches and musical instruments has also contributed to the decline of Swiss exports to Great Britain, which are down by one-half as compared with the first six months of the year 1925. Germany, with which Switzerland contracted a commercial treaty recently, and on which the Swiss exporter set his hope when the mark was stabilized, has bought forty per cent less of Swiss goods in the same period. In France the fall of the exchange has also hit Swiss trade severely, for with the diminished value of their franc, the French are buying less in the way of luxuries from abroad. It is only with the United States that Switzerland can boast of doing better business, but the increased sale of Swiss goods in the American market has not made up for the decrease of Swiss trade elsewhere. All this shows how greatly the prosperity of a country depends on that of its neighbors and on free access to its nearest markets.

The decline in Swiss trade also contains a moral for those countries which hesitate to stabilize their exchanges, for since all trade is an exchange of goods, the falling off in their imports must necessarily be reflected in a diminution of their exports. It is true that stabilization is an unpleasant process which by causing a rise in prices renders foreign trade more difficult for a time. But countries like England and Germany which have had the courage to place their currency on a sound basis will ultimately—given relief from strikes and lockouts—regain their purchasing power and recover their foreign trade, provided they do not hamper it by putting up tariffs.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcome but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## The Liquor Situation in Canada

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter to me Ben H. Spencer, director of the Canadian Prohibition Bureau, after pressing a high opinion of the Monitor's articles on the Canadian situation, says: "The writer of an article in the Monitor of Aug. 6 makes two very excusable mistakes by stating what obviously ought to be as being what actually is. He intimates that Ontario had voted for the sale of 44 beer as a moderate measure. In a democracy such as Canada, it is quite natural to assume that the will of the people would prevail. In this case, however, 44 beer was forced upon the people by the present Government without their ever having expressed an opinion in favor of it. It is immediately after they had pronounced against any amendment to or modification of the Ontario Temperance Act. For 44, farcical and nasty as it is, the people are not responsible. The government alone must take the blame."

The other error is in assuming that in our prohibition provinces the manufacture also would be prohibited. The fact is that in this prohibition Province of Ontario there are six distilleries and twenty-seven breweries operating under federal permission. Under our Canadian system of government, the provinces can only deal with transactions in liquor which begin and end within the Province. The Federal Government has jurisdiction over manufacture, importation, exportation and interprovincial shipment and sale. One reason why Canadian prohibitory laws are not more effective is this limited power possessed by the provinces of the failure by the Dominion Parliament to enact needed legislation. Thus, provincial prohibitions are to some extent made ineffective by federal permissions. It is the federal permissions, not the provincial prohibitions that are responsible for the amount of law violation that prevails.

J. B. R.  
Toronto, Ont.